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For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition may be sent by Post, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, and are received by Mr. BAYNE, 3, Quail Marquise, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington Street, Strand, London. For France [JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.] and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 1l. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The office of ASSISTANT-SECRETARY, salary 100l. a year being vacant. Candidates to send their applications, with testimonials, stating age and qualifications, to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. H. JAMES, at No. 14, Old Bailey, on or before Saturday, the 14th of July.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

LECTURES ON HORTICULTURE.

TUESDAY, July 3, at Three P.M.—The FLOWER and FRUIT of PLANTS, the circumstances which most contribute to their perfection or imperfection. To one can be admitted to the Meeting Room except Honorary Members and Fellows of the Society, their wives or sisters, and visitors specially introduced by them; or the Foreign and Corresponding Members of the Society. J. H. JAMES, Esq., Regent-street, June 28, 1849.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, President of the Horticultural Society, has kindly directed the grounds of Chiswick House to be opened for the reception of the visitors to the Society's Gardens at the next Exhibition, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of July. Tickets are issued to the orders of Fellows of the Society only, at this office, price 5s. or at the Garden in the afternoon of the 11th of July at 7s. 6d. each, but then also only to orders issued by Fellows of the Society. But respectable strangers, or residents in the country, who will forward their addresses in writing to the Vice-Secretary, J. H. JAMES, Esq., on or before MONDAY, the 5th of July, may obtain from that Office an authority to procure tickets on this occasion. No official orders for tickets will be issued after that day.

N.B. No Tickets will be issued in Regent-street on the day of Exhibition.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

—THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL hereby give NOTICE to the FELLOWS and MEMBERS, that it is intended to hold a CONVERSATION in the Garden, on the 11th of July, in favour of their attendance. The Meeting to take place on Monday, July 10th, between Three and Six o'clock.

Persons desirous of exhibiting remarkable Plants, or other objects of interest to the Botanist, may forward them addressed to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society in the Gardens, Regent's Park, on or before the 10th of July. The Committee will, on this occasion, be glad to receive the names of Scientific Friends, to whom it may be thought desirable to send cards of invitation. Regent's Park, June 11.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—NORWICH, 1849.

PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY, July 12.—Last day of receiving Implements, Seeds, &c., to be exhibited in the Implement Yard, and arranged by the Judges in the morning till 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 17.—Stock received in the Show Yard from 8 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon.

FRIDAY, 18.—The Implement Yard open to the public from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening; admission 2s. 6d.

The Judges to inspect the Stock and award the Prizes.

In the evening, after all the Judges have delivered in their reports, the public to be admitted into the Cattle Yard, on the payment of 1s. each person, at the Special Entrance; Members of Council and Governors being admitted by Tickets, to be purchased at the Finance Department of the Society, in the Guildhall.—N.B. Notice will be posted up over such entrance when the Judges have completed their awards.

At 10 o'clock at noon, the Rev. Edwin Stainer, M.A., to deliver a Lecture in the Council Room, in the Parish Church of the British Farm; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Prof. Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, London, to deliver a Lecture in the Council Room, on the subject of the Diseases of the Organs of Respiration of Domesticated Animals, with particular reference to Pleuro-Pneumonia in the Ox. Members of Council and Governors to be admitted by free tickets, to be obtained of the Secretary, at the Guildhall. Doors open half an hour previously to each lecture.

At 6 o'clock the Council Dinner in St. Andrew's Hall, at which will be read the Judges' award of Prizes, with the exception of the awards of Prizes for Horses, which will not be announced until the following day.

THURSDAY, 19.—The Cattle and Implement Yard open to the public from 6 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the afternoon, admission 1s. 6d.; and from 3 till 6 in the evening, at 1s. 6d.

The Great Dinner of the Society in St. Andrew's Hall, at 4 o'clock; doors open at half-past 3.

FRIDAY, 20.—General Meeting of the Members in the Guildhall, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Cattle and Implement Show Yards are situate on the Old Ipswich Road, about one mile south-west of Norwich, on the Ipswich Langley road.

President.—The EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Stewards of Departments.

Cattle..... Mr. KIRKE, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GOSWOLD.

Implements..... Mr. THOMPSON, COL. CHALLONER, Hon. Capt. DUDLEY PELHAM.

Finance..... Mr. J. H. JAMES.

Reception and Admission to Show..... Mr. HENRY WILSON.

Reception and Admission to Show..... Mr. RAYMOND BARKER.

Reception and Admission to Show..... Hon. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE, M.P.

Reception and Admission to Show..... Mr. BRANDETH GIBBS.

Reception and Admission to Show..... By Order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

London, June 5, 1849.

* By the Regulations of the Society, all persons admitted into the Show Yards, or other places in the temporary occupation of the Society during the Meeting, shall be subject to the Rules, Regulations, and Ordinances of the Council.

N.B. Sale of Tickets for the Great Dinner, to Members of the Society, at the Guildhall, from 12 to 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, and from 8 to 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 20th of July; and to Members or their friends, from 12 to 3 on the latter day.—The sale of Tickets for the Dinner, on Wednesday Evening, to Members of Council and Governors, at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, between the hours of 12 and 4.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

THE SECOND PART of the Publications for the Year 1848-9 is NOW ISSUED. The Third Part, consisting of Letter-press, will be ready about the end of July, and after its delivery the Committee cannot guarantee these publications to subscribers of future years.

Subscriptions (of One Guinea paid in advance) for the year ending 30th of April, 1850, will now be received, by the Honorary Treasurer, THOMAS L. DONALDSON, Esq., the Local Honorary Secretaries; or by Mr. WYATT PAFWORTH, 10, Caroline-street, Bedford-square, May 28, 1849.

LIVERPOOL ACADEMY, 1849.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE LIVERPOOL ACADEMY WILL OPEN EARLY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Works of Art intended for exhibition will be received, subject to the regulations of the Academy's Circular, by Mr. Green, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, until the 11th of August; and at the Academy's Rooms, Old Post Office-place, Liverpool, from the 15th till the 25th of August.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary.

DANNEKER'S ARIADNE.—MR. TENNANT

(late Mawel, No. 14, Strand, London, has just received several small COPIES of this favourite STATUE, together with a number of beautiful ornaments for the drawing-room, library, and parlour, consisting of vases, figures, groups, candelabra, obelisks, inlaid tables, paper-weights, watchstands, &c. in Italian alabaster, bronze, marble, Derbyshire spar, &c.—MR. TENNANT has also added considerably to his collection of minerals, fossils, and recent shells.

HIGH SCHOOL, in connexion with the LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

WANTED A HEAD MASTER.

A GENTLEMAN is wanted to undertake the entire superintendence and management of the High School, in connexion with the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution.

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The Head Master must be a thorough classical scholar, with such a knowledge of other branches of instruction, and of the business of education generally, as will enable him to direct efficiently the whole course of study pursued in the school, and to select qualified persons to act under him as teachers.

The emoluments will depend altogether upon the success of the School. The fees at present received would yield to the Head Master an income of from 800l. to 900l. per annum, but this amount may probably soon be more than doubled.

Applications must be lodged on or before the 20th of July. The appointment is intended to be made on or before the 1st of August, and the gentleman elected will be required to enter on his duties on 1st of October.

Further particulars will be given by the Secretary, to whom all communications on the subject may be addressed.

W. NICHOL, Secretary.

Mount-street, 10th June, 1849.

SERVANTS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Patronesses.—THEIR MAJESTIES THE QUEEN and THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

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President.—THOMAS CLARKE, Esq., Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, and HARRY CHESTER, Esq., Highgate.

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3rd. That a Home for Female Servants out of Place, whereby numbers of women may be saved from ruin, and also a Model Lodging House for Male Servants not sleeping at their Masters' Houses, or out of place, should be established and maintained.

4th. That a separate Registry for Female and Male Servants be attached to the Home and Lodging House.

For the accomplishment of these objects, which are equally important to masters and servants, donations and subscriptions are earnestly solicited and will be received by the TREASURERS—by Messrs. HOARE, Fleet-street—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Lombard-street—Messrs. HORSBURN & Co., Regent-street, and by the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Office, 8, Cork-street, GEORGE GRANT, Secretary.

TO AUTHORS.—Contributions of a humorous, imaginative, or sketchy character are invited for a new monthly periodical. MSS. forwarded for perusal will be returned if not accepted; but it is particularly desired that the terms of remuneration per sheet (double crown 24mo.) will accompany the same.—Address (post paid) to M. & Co. 31, Nicholas-lane, City.

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By order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

No. CLXXXI, will be published early in July.—ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers immediately.

London: Longman & Co. 29, Paternoster-row.

CATALOGUE of LIBRARIES.—HENRY S. BAYNES, having been many years engaged as such, and furnished with high testimonials, desires hereby to recommend himself to the notice of Gentlemen and the Trade for occasional employment in town or country.—50, St. John-square, Clerkenwell.

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THE SISE-LANE SCANDAL.

The above subjects form part of the contents of this Day's

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One would have thought that this volunteer proof of Strype's inaccuracy would have brought home to the Oxford authorities a sense of their duty. But, no! Mr. Ellis's labours extended only, it will be remarked, to the Cotton MSS. published in the Appendix to Strype's Cranmer,—one volume out of Strype's twenty-five. That same edition of that very book was sent forth with the documents derived from other collections unverified; and we have not heard of any subsequent attempt made by the University to carry the collation farther. Movements to that end have proceeded from private persons,—

accurate scholars interested in historical literature; but there has existed little probability of the sale of a better edition prompt enough to pay either editor or publisher,—and, with one partial exception, no publisher could be tempted to encounter such formidable rivals as the Oxford University Press.

When the Ecclesiastical History Society came forth in *pontificalibus*, and snuffing out all other pretensions announced its intention to undertake a new edition of Strype, we were amongst those who were rather pleased that it should do so. We thought that a great body, supported by a list of bishops which defied all ordinary numeration, would be better able than any single editor, or single publisher, to cope with the Oxford press; and when we considered in what a variety of quarters Strype's authorities and documents were scattered, we supposed that the influence or authority of a body which more resembled a meeting of the two Houses of Convocation than anything else that has appeared in our days, would be sure to unlock all repositories and present us with a really excellent edition of Strype. We were a little puzzled when it was announced that the new edition was to be begun with the 'Memorials of Cranmer.' It was the work which having already been in part collated by Sir Henry Ellis, was exactly the least needed. Besides, it seemed unwise in an infant society to begin with a work in two volumes. It is well known that some of Strype's single volumes are most curiously incorrect. A single volume would have been a sufficient experiment, a prudent trial of the editor, and more consistent with the uncertainty which hangs over every new association. The next news that reached us was, that the new edition of Cranmer was to be in three volumes. The Oxford edition is in two. Here again we were puzzled. The advance from two volumes to three, if carried throughout the series, would extend Strype's 25 octavos to 33; would entail upon the Society the expense of binding and delivering perhaps 40,000 additional volumes, besides extra editorial remuneration and very many other incidental expenses. All this seemed to indicate that the right reverend gentlemen who were at the head of the Society were not paying much attention to its affairs; but there were no general meetings, no opportunities afforded of asking the managers any questions,—so we paid our subscriptions and awaited the result. That result is now before us. We have two volumes out of the three which are to comprise the new edition of Cranmer. They abound in foot-notes and references, respecting which a great deal might be said—not entirely in their praise; but we will consider at this time that which must be the most important question connected with every new edition of Strype. Have the documents been collated?

The text is a reprint of Strype's original edition of 1694, the corrections being given in foot-notes. In the case of documents surely this is very ridiculous. There may be a difficulty about altering the text of an original composition; but when an old editor prints a document, and makes a verbal blunder in it, why not correct the blunder at once in the text? Why preserve the blunder and print the correction in a foot-note? To do so may give the book an appearance of extreme accuracy,—it may display the arduous labours of the editor; but it entails considerable additional expense in printing, is confusing to the reader, and is a roundabout ridiculous way of arriving at a very simple end. This is the more absurd if we consider what edition of Strype is here reprinted. It is Strype's original edition of 1694,—not that corrected by Mr. Ellis in 1812.

* In Ellis's 'Letters of Literary Men,' p. 271, is a letter written to Strype by desire of Archbishop Tenison, to procure him to alter what he had said of Queen Elizabeth's inclination for some Papiſtical usages, because "the owning this much would give some advantage to the Papiſts."
† Strype's father was a silk-throwster in Spitalfields. He was a native of Brabant, and fled to England on account of his religion.

So that we have in the text a resuscitation of all those errors which Mr. Ellis corrected more than thirty years ago! All of them are here brought up again bodily to the light, enshrined in modern type on modern paper, in order that they may be duly exposed and corrected in the notes. Perhaps it may be thought that there might be some copyright difficulty in printing Mr. Ellis's text. There would have been no difficulty, under any circumstances, in printing a text which had been the result of a fair and honest collation (which would have been the same as Mr. Ellis's, although not copied from his); but the bare imagination of any such possible difficulty is utterly done away with in this case, for this edition is printed by the Oxford University Press. The same persons who thirty-seven years ago put forth a corrected text, which they have reprinted several times since, now, by an arrangement with the Ecclesiastical History Society, go back again to that identical old text of the edition of 1694 which Mr. Ellis found in some places to be so full of blunders that he was unable to collate it! This does not seem to be very wise; but perhaps it will be thought that there is some explanation of it offered by the Ecclesiastical History Society,—some reason assigned by them why they did not avail themselves of the corrected text as far as it went. Not a word. There is no mention of the fact of there being a corrected text,—no kindly allusion to the preceding labourer in the same field. It would seem as if Mr. Ellis's collations were utterly unknown to all the persons concerned in this new edition from the text of 1694.

All this may be very foolish and very ungracious: but after all the main question again recurs.—Is the text corrected? Has it been collated? The editor states as follows:—"The documents contained in the edition of A.D. 1694 have also been verified, as far as it has been possible, and more correct references added wherever it appeared needful." (Preface to the Editor to Vol. I. p. viii.) And, that there may be no doubt as to the meaning of the word "verified," the editor ostentatiously (and somewhat ignorantly) vouches "Cott. MSS." many more than 100 times in the course of the work as his authority for corrections of the text of Strype's documents. Our readers are aware that it was made apparent some time ago, that, in spite of the asserted verification, the Cranmer Register at Lambeth had not been collated—and that an apology or excuse for the editor has been published on that score; but it occurred to us that, notwithstanding that defect—which is of far greater moment than we at first thought—all necessary trouble might have been taken with the rest of the book. We determined to ascertain whether that was the fact or not. Our readers shall judge of the result. We will take our examples from one single Cotton MS., Cleopatra, E. v.—and exhibit a selection of a few of the variations between the readings of the "verified" text and that one MS. in parallel columns.—

As Printed.
Vol. I. p. 131.
'which remaineth.' in the text; corrected in a note 'that remaineth.' Cott. MSS. £1000.

p. 132.
lords of Canterbury.

p. 342.
I have had . . . trouble . . . with others in like matters: and as they say.

p. 343.
the New Testament . . . shall go forth.

p. 392.
realm. I would fain.

As in the MS.
which remaineth.
ten thousand pound.
lord of Canterbury.

p. 342.
I have had . . . trouble . . . with other in like matter, and as they say.

p. 343.
the New Testament . . . should go forth.

p. 392.
realm, and I would fain.

As Printed.
should gender in many of the people's hearts.
for so he can get none answer.
not . . . trouble my lord deputy.

T. Cantuariensis.
[a form of signature never appended, we believe, by the Archbishop to an English letter].
p. 394.

neither good paper, letters, ink.
at their pleasures.
more true than it is.
them that hath made both sore trouble.

p. 402.
"What is [an] Apostle" saith he, "what is Paul?"
Verbo suo secreta potestate convertit.

p. 403.
It is not . . . the priest that worketh this work nor bringeth Christ out of Heaven.
he scorneth the ministrations of the priest, *saith* that he so depraveth his very Lord.

p. 404.
If they will not hear nor believe.
Chrysostom . . . teacheth even Christian men.

p. 411.
foreign parts.
and shall have license.
any book of Scripture.
anabaptists and other sacramentaries.

p. 412.
dispute upon the said blessed sacrament as of the mystery thereof.
their liberties and privileges in their schools.
many brooked divers . . . ceremonies.

p. 413.
old custom of the realm.
lawful ceremonies.
high perfection.
minister the sacrament.*

p. 434.
What a sacrament is?

p. 425.
without naming the name Sacrament, saving only Matrimony.
rather one 'Dilectio.'
1. Of Baptism.

p. 426.
neither of the two.
lacking higher power, and not having a Christian king.
the prince Christianised.
of others Scripture speaketh not.

p. 427.
they may preach.
God in such cases assisting.
the sacrament of baptism and others.
hath [had] a determination from one to another.

p. 428.
What a Sacrament is?

p. 429.
Sacrament by the authors is 'sacra rei signum.'

p. 430.
We find in old authors, Matrimony, Holy Communion . . . Orders.
that should be seven.

p. 431.
So although the name be not in Scripture, yet whether the thing be in Scripture or no, and in what wise spoken?

p. 432.
Of Eucharistia . . . receive spiritual nourishment.

p. 433.
Of Orders that by it grace is given to ministers effectually in preaching of the word.

p. 434.
[The 'Abp. Cant. Bishop David's,' in this page, should be placed against the answer to No. 5, not against the question].

p. 435.
them that be baptized.
it was done 'chrismate.'

As in the MS.
shall gender in many of the people's hearts.
for he can get none answer.
not . . . trouble my said lord deputy.

T. Cantuariensis.
[a form of signature never appended, we believe, by the Archbishop to an English letter].
p. 394.

neither good paper, letter, ink.
at their pleasure.
more truer than it is.
them that hath had both sore trouble.

p. 402.
"What is *Apollo*" saith he, "what is Paul?"
verbi sui secreta potestate convertit.

p. 403.
It is not . . . the priest that worketh this thing, or bringeth Christ out of Heaven.
he scorneth the ministrations of the priest, *saith* that he so depraveth the very Lord.

p. 404.
If they will not hear and believe.
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p. 411.
outward parts.
they shall have license.
any book of Scripture.
anabaptists and sacramentaries.

p. 412.
dispute upon the said blessed sacrament and of the mystery thereof.
their liberty and privilege in their schools.
many break divers . . . ceremonies.

p. 413.
old customs of the realm.
lawful ceremonies.
higher perfection.
minister any sacrament.

p. 434.
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p. 425.
without naming the name Sacrament, saving only in Matrimony.
rather one 'Dilectio.'
Scripture speaketh 1. Of Baptism.

p. 426.
neither any of the two.
lacking higher power, not having a Christian king.
his prince Christianised.
of other Scripture speaketh not.

p. 427.
they should preach.
God in such cases assisting.
the sacrament of baptism and others.
hath had a derivation from one to another.

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Of Order, that by it grace is given to minister effectually in preaching the word.

p. 434.
[The 'Abp. Cant. Bishop David's,' in this page, should be placed against the answer to No. 5, not against the question].

p. 435.
them that be christened.
it was done 'crua chrismate.'

As Printed.
in the same confirmation.
lacking higher power and not having a Christian king.

If the priests were first.
p. 431.
only a bishop may make a priest or no?
bishop or priest or only appointing to the office may preach.
institute priests.

p. 432.
priests of a realm.
sacrament of baptism and others.
confess his secret deadly sins.
whether a bishop or a priest may excommunicate? For what crime? And whether [they] only by God's law.

p. 433.
Bishops or priests.
others than bishops and priests.

p. 439.
sede digna testimonia accipimus.
et imprimi curandi.

p. 440.
excusum.

p. 439.
sede digna testimonia accipimus.
ac imprimi curandi.

p. 440.
excusum.

p. 440.
excusum.

p. 440.
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excusum.

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excusum.

p. 440.
excusum.

As in the MS.
in the said confirmation.
lacking higher power and not having a Christian king.

If the priest was first.
p. 431.
only a bishop may make a priest?
bishop or a priest, or only appointment may preach.
constitute priests.

p. 432.
priests of a region.
sacrament of baptism and others.
confess his secret sins.
whether a bishop or a priest may excommunicate? And whether they only may communicate by God's law?

p. 433.
Bishops and priests.
other than bishops or priests.

p. 439.
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p. 440.
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p. 440.
excusum.

compared.
Cotton MS.
The following
these questions.
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Cranmer

compared his text with the authority in the Cotton MSS., a truth—or is it the reverse? The following facts bear upon the solution of these questions.—

1. We have compared many of the documents published in these volumes with the same documents as they are published in the edition of Cranmer's works printed for the Parker Society in 1846, under the editorship of the same person who is said to have edited the books before us. We find that both works contain precisely the same errors. With one or two trifling variations, such as it is scarcely possible to avoid even in reprinting one book from another, the mistakes in both are identically the same. There are neither more errors nor fewer in the one book than in the other:—both are in every respect alike. Examples might be adduced *ad nauseam*. The same words are mistaken in the same way, omitted in the same places, inserted in the same places. The two books are so exactly alike, that if the editor of the latter one had cited "The Parker Cranmer" instead of "Cott. MSS.," and had stated that he had "verified" his documents, "as far as was possible," by that book, we could not have found any inaccuracy in the statement, however much we might have questioned the propriety of such a verification.

2. The text of the Parker Society's 'Cranmer' is stated, like this book, to have been "verified"—or, in the more explicit language there used, to have been "collated with and corrected by the original MSS."

3. The same errors which exist in the Parker 'Cranmer' and in this book exist also, so far as the two books are alike, in Jenkyns's 'Remains of Cranmer,' published in 1833. Dr. Jenkyns was the first to gather together Cranmer's writings from a great variety of sources. He did not profess to collate, save where he published from MSS.—which he did correctly. When he found a document in Todd or Strype, or any other author generally esteemed credible, he took him as an authority, and followed his text without scruple. This was an error; but Dr. Jenkyns bestowed so much real pains and trouble in laborious research and judicious annotation, that his mistake ought to be dealt with most leniently. His book was used, both avowedly and otherwise, to a very great extent in the compilation of the Parker 'Cranmer';—and, with one exception, all the mistakes in the one are to be found in the other.

4. When a document is published in the Parker 'Cranmer,' or in this book, which is not found in Jenkyns, the same similarity of mistakes is traceable between it and some other common book:—as, for instance, Anderson's 'History of the English Bible.'

A few examples will illustrate our meaning, and enable us to conclude.

In the first instance which we have quoted above, the MS. reads "*which remaineth*." Strype has "*which remaineth*"—so has Ellis—so has Todd—so has every one whose works we have consulted down to 1845, when Anderson printed "*that remaineth*." "*That*" was copied into the Parker 'Cranmer.' In the work before us, the "*which remaineth*" of Strype stands in the text; but the editor's corrective note reads, "*that remaineth*."—Cott. MSS.!"

In another instance, the second which we have quoted above, Todd, Jenkyns, Anderson—all the modern editors—have "£1,000;" and the present editor followed them in the Parker 'Cranmer,' and again in the present work. The MS. has "ten thousand pounds," "as plain as a pike-staff;" and the Strype of 1694 and Ellis read "£10,000."

One example more,—and we have done. Cranmer writes a letter about a man who

wanted to marry 'his sister's daughter of his late wife.' It never seems to have occurred to any one to inquire what was the meaning of the words. Strype printed them in that way; and was followed in due time by Todd,—and, after him, by Jenkyns,—whose notes were borrowed and his authority accepted for the Parker 'Cranmer,'—and, last of all, for the present book. Now, the MS. reads "*the sister's daughter of his late wife*."

After due consideration of these facts and examples—the latter of which might be extended almost to "crack of doom"—the questions to be determined will probably be thought to be,—Whether collation in the case of the Parker 'Cranmer' did not mean comparison with Jenkyns, who relied upon Todd, who relied upon Strype; and with Anderson who sometimes made little blunders on his own account?—whether "Cott. MSS." in this book does not mean "Parker Cranmer"?—and whether the present editor, travelling by this long road of consecutive blundering, has not been able to "verify," as he terms it, the same papers twice over, and yet to preserve the mistakes which were made by Strype in 1694?—We remit these questions to the serious consideration of the patrons and members of the Ecclesiastical and Parker Societies.

*Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea.** By W. F. Lynch, U.S.N., Commander of the Expedition. Bentley.

RICH as are the banks of the Jordan in historical associations and mysterious as is the Asphaltic Lake in all its physical conditions, there is still some deficiency of what may be deemed adequate motive in exploring a river without an outlet and a sea which can never have commerce. Mr. Lynch proposed this Expedition to the Government of the United States after the fall of Vera Cruz, when there was little left for the navy to perform; and his application was received with favour. A ship was prepared to convey him to the coast of Syria; boats were provided, one of copper and one of galvanized iron, to be carried overland from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Galilee; a stout crew was organized, and all proper provision made for their comfort and safety. Whatever may have been the want of utility in the object, there was no want of liberality in furnishing means for its attainment. The commander and historian of the Expedition appears to be a bold enterprising seaman; a little too much disposed to indulge in that most prosy of all things, poetic sentimentalism,—but anxious to picture with fidelity all that he saw and all that he felt. If we sometimes are inclined to complain that his feelings are too deeply tinged with enthusiasm, it must be remembered that no one but an enthusiast could have planned such an Expedition or volunteered to carry it into execution.

Passing over the voyage across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean, we turn to some of the author's gossip about Constantinople; although a multitude of recent publications have rendered the shores of the Bosphorus as familiar to most readers as are the banks of the Thames. Innovation, it appears, continues to make progress with the Turkish ladies.—

"We did not anticipate seeing so many Turkish females in the streets. It seems that, like many of their sex in our own country, they spend a great deal of their time in shopping. When abroad, they invariably wear the yashmak, the ferejeh, and the clumsy red or yellow morocco boot and slipper. The dress of the Armenian women is almost exactly

*Our readers will remember that in April last year [No. 1056] we gave an account of Lieut. Molyneux's Journey to the Jordan and the Dead Sea.

the same, and the Greek women wear the Frank costume. The last is making rapid encroachments, although many are bitterly opposed to it. A Frank lady recently visited one of the Sultanas, when there were other female visitors present; one of the latter, not knowing that the Frank lady understood the Turkish language, said to another, 'See how shamelessly the Frank lady exposes her face!'—'Do you know,' replied the one addressed, 'it is said that, before long, we shall do so, too?'—'Allah forbid!' exclaimed the first."

A more interesting proof of progress is the success of the model farm and agricultural school established near the village of San Stefano.—

"The farm consists of about two thousand acres of land, especially appropriated to the culture of the cotton-plant. Both farm and school are under the superintendence of Dr. Davis, of South Carolina; a gentleman who, in the estimation of Armenians, Turks and Franks, is admirably qualified for his position. He is intelligent, sustains a high character, and has many years' experience in this branch of cultivation. Already he has made the comparatively arid fields to bloom; and besides the principal culture, is sedulously engaged in the introduction of seeds, plants, domestic animals, and agricultural instruments. The school is held in one of the kiosks of the sultan, which overlooks the sea. Dr. Davis has brought some of his own slaves from the United States, who are best acquainted with the cotton culture. So far from being a mere transposition of slavery from one country to another, the very act of removal is a guaranty of emancipation to the slave. By a law of the Ottoman Empire, no one within its limits can be held in slavery for a period exceeding seven years. Should the culture of the cotton-plant succeed in this region, many, very many, thousands of additional hands will be required. In that event, the Ottoman Empire will present a most eligible field for the amelioration of the condition of the free negro of our own country. [America]."

Mr. Lynch's description of the young Sultan is less favourable than that which has been given by other travellers.—

"My feelings saddened as I looked upon the monarch, and I thought of Montezuma. Evidently, like a northern clime, his year of life had known two seasons only, and he had leaped at once from youth to imbecility. His smile was one of the sweetest I had ever looked upon,—his voice almost the most melodious I had ever heard; his manner was gentleness itself, and everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate, to his mother in especial, and is generous to the extreme of prodigality. But there is that indescribably sad expression in his countenance which is thought to indicate an early death. A presentiment of the kind, mingled perhaps with a boding fear of the overthrow of his country, seems to pervade and depress his spirits."

Having obtained the necessary firmans and letters of recommendation to the authorities in Syria, Mr. Lynch returned through the Archipelago; and, stopping at the Isle of Scio, made a brief excursion into the interior. Scio has not yet recovered from the effects of the fearful massacre perpetrated there by the Turks at the commencement of the Greek Revolution.—

"We rode into the country. Our steeds were donkeys—our saddles made of wood! It was literally riding on a rail. What a contrast between the luxuriant vegetation, the bounty of nature, and the devastation of man! Nearly every house was unroofed and in ruins—not one in ten inhabited, although surrounded with thick groves of orange-trees loaded with the weight of their golden fruit."

Some difficulties had to be overcome in landing the exploring boats and the rest of the apparatus connected with the Expedition; but much greater had to be encountered in drawing them on trucks from Acre to the shores of the Sea of Galilee. The Syrian horses proved inadequate to the task; oxen could not be procured, as it was the season for agricultural operations. At length, Lieut. Lynch resolved to try whether camels could be

made to draw in harness. The experiment was made, and succeeded, to the surprise of the Syrians and Arabs,—who had hitherto believed that these useful animals were fit only to carry their loads upon their backs. The American sailors seem to have derived much amusement from the camels and their harness. The boats were brought safely to the high ground overlooking the Sea of Galilee; and here is the account of their being launched upon that lake.

"Took all hands up the mountain to bring the boats down. Many times we thought that, like the herd of swine, they would rush precipitately into the sea. Every one did his best, and at length success crowned our efforts. With their flags flying, we carried them triumphantly beyond the walls uninjured, and, amid a crowd of spectators, launched them upon the blue waters of the Sea of Galilee—the Arabs singing, clapping their hands to the time, and crying for backshish—but we neither shouted nor cheered. From Christian lips it would have sounded like profanation. A look upon that consecrated lake ever brought to remembrance the words, 'Peace! be still!'—which not only repressed all noisy exhibition, but soothed for a time all worldly care. Buoyantly floated the two 'Fannies,' bearing the stars and stripes, the noblest flag of freedom now waving in the world. Since the time of Josephus and the Romans no vessel of any size had sailed upon this sea, and for many, many years but a solitary keel has furrowed its surface."

The advancing season and the lessening flood in the Jordan prevented the Expedition from surveying the Sea of Galilee, so frequently mentioned in the New Testament; but they ascertained two circumstances confirmatory of the accuracy of the sacred writers—that the lake is subject to sudden storms produced by squalls rushing down the ravines,—and that it abounds in excellent fish.

The exploration of the lower Jordan—a stream abounding in rapids, cascades, false channels, and innumerable rocks—was a work of difficulty and danger. A native boat purchased by Mr. Lynch was soon destroyed; and copper and iron resisted the disasters that proved fatal to the frame of wood. Some notion of the perilous nature of the navigation may be formed from the following description of the descent of the Falls of Bak'ah.—

"At 10-15 A.M., cast off and shot down the first rapid, and stopped to examine more closely a desperate-looking cascade of eleven feet. In the middle of the channel was a shoot at an angle of about sixty degrees, with a bold, bluff, threatening rock at its foot, exactly in the passage. It would therefore be necessary to turn almost at a sharp angle in descending, to avoid being dashed to pieces. This rock was on the outer edge of the whirlpool, which, a caldron of foam, swept round and round in circling eddies. Yet below were two fierce rapids, each about 150 yards in length, with the points of black rocks peering above the white and agitated surface. Below them again, within a mile, were two other rapids—longer, but more shelving and less difficult. Fortunately a large bush was growing upon the left bank, about five feet up, where the wash of the water from above had formed a kind of promontory. By swimming across some distance up the stream, one of the men had carried over the end of a rope and made it fast around the roots of the bush. The great doubt was whether the hold of the roots would be sufficient to withstand the strain, but there was no alternative. In order not to risk the men, I employed some of the most vigorous Arabs in the camp to swim by the side of the boats and guide them, if possible, clear of danger. Landing the men, therefore, and tracking the Fanny Mason up stream, we shot her across, and gathering in the slack of the rope, let her drop to the brink of the cascade, where she fairly trembled and bent in the fierce strength of the sweeping current. It was a moment of intense anxiety. The sailors had now clambered along the banks and stood at intervals below, ready to assist us if thrown from the boat and swept towards them.

One man, with me in the boat, stood by the line; a number of naked Arabs were upon the rocks and in the foaming water gesticulating wildly, their shouts mingling with the noise of the boisterous rapids, and their dusky forms contrasting strangely with the effervescent flood, and four on each side, in the water, were clinging to the boat, ready to guide her clear of the threatening rock if possible. The Fanny Mason, in the meanwhile, swayed from side to side of the mad torrent, like a frightened steed, straining the line which held her. Watching the moment when her bows were brought in the right direction, I gave the signal to let go the rope. There was a rush, a plunge, an upward leap, and the rock was cleared, the pool was passed, and, half full of water, with breathless velocity, we were swept safely down the rapid. Such screaming and shouting! the Arabs seemed to exult more than ourselves. It was in seeming only, they were glad; but we were grateful. Two of the Arabs lost their hold and were carried far below us, but were rescued with a slight injury to one of them. It was exactly twelve o'clock when we cleared the cascade. Mr. Aulick soon followed in the 'Fanny Skinner,' and by his skill and coolness passed down in perfect safety."

In general the boats had little need of oars to propel them, as the current carried them along at the rate of from four to six knots an hour. The windings of the river proved to be most eccentric,—scarcely permitting a correct sketch of its topography to be taken. Lieut. Lynch dwells with all the enthusiasm of an explorer on the scenery presented to his view as he descended the almost unknown valley of the Jordan.—

"For hours in their swift descent the boats floated down in silence, the silence of the wilderness. Here and there were spots of solemn beauty. The numerous birds sang with a music strange and manifold; the willow branches were spread upon the stream-like tresses, and creeping mosses and clambering weeds, with a multitude of white and silvery little flowers, looked out from among them; and the cliff swallow wheeled over the falls, or went at his own wild will darting through the arched vistas, shadowed and shaped by the meeting foliage on the banks; and, above all, yet attuned to all, was the music of the river, gushing with a sound like that of shawms and cymbals. There was little variety in the scenery of the river to-day. The stream sometimes washed the bases of the sandy hills, and at other times meandered between low banks, generally fringed with trees and fragrant with blossoms. Some points presented views exceedingly picturesque—the mad rushing of a mountain torrent, the song and sight of birds, the overhanging foliage and glimpses of the mountains far over the plain, and here and there a gurgling rivulet pouring its tribute of crystal water into the now muddy Jordan. The western shore was peculiar, from the high calcareous limestone hills, which form a barrier to the stream when swollen by the efflux of the sea of Galilee during the winter and early spring; while the left or eastern bank was low, and fringed with tamarisk and willow, and occasionally a thicket of lofty cane, and tangled masses of shrubs and creeping plants, giving it the character of a jungle. At one place we saw the fresh track of a tiger on the low clayey margin, where he had come to drink. At another time, as we passed his lair, a wild boar started with a savage grunt and dashed into the thicket; but, for some moments, we traced his pathway by the shaking cane and the crashing sound of broken branches. The birds were numerous, and at times, when we issued from the shadow and silence of a narrow and verdure-tented part of the stream into an open bend, where the rapids rattled and the light burst in, and the birds sang their wild-wood song, it was to use a simile of Mr. Bedlow, like a sudden transition from the cold, dull-lighted hall where gentlemen hang their hats, into the white and golden saloon, where the music rings and the dance goes on."

In descending the Jordan Mr. Lynch encountered the crowds of pilgrims who come annually to bathe in that part of the river which tradition declares to have been the scene of the labours of St. John the Baptist. The bathing

of such a crowd must have been an extraordinary spectacle.—

"In all the wild haste of a disorderly rout, Copts and Rusians, Poles, Armenians, Greeks and Syrians, from all parts of Asia, from Europe, from Africa and from far-distant America, on they came; men, women and children, of every age and hue, and in every variety of costume; talking, screaming, shouting, in almost every known language under the sun. Mounted as variously as those who had preceded them, many of the women and children were suspended in baskets or confined in cages; and, with their eyes strained towards the river, heedless of all intervening obstacles, they hurried eagerly forward, and dismounted in haste, and disrobing with precipitation, rushed down the bank and threw themselves into the stream. They seemed to be absorbed by one impulsive feeling, and perfectly regardless of the observations of others. Each one plunged himself, or was dipped by another, three times, below the surface, in honour of the Trinity; and then filled a bottle, or some other utensil, from the river. The bathing-dress of many of the pilgrims was a white gown with a black cross upon it. Most of them, as soon as they were dressed, cut branches of the agnus castus, or willow; and, dipping them in the consecrated stream, bore them away as memorials of their visit. In an hour they began to disappear; and in less than three hours the trodden surface of the lately crowded bank reflected no shadow. The pilgrim disappeared as rapidly as it had approached, and left to us once more the silence and the solitude of the wilderness. It was like a dream. An immense crowd of human beings, said to be 8000, but I thought not so many, had passed and repassed before our tents, and left not a vestige behind them."

The explorers had to encounter a sharp gale as they passed from the Jordan into the Dead Sea:—the navigation of which, according to Eastern tradition, has been prohibited by the Almighty. But the storm lasted only about twenty minutes,—and the sea then became as smooth as glass. Their first excursion along the base of the Ghor led them to a country bearing the most marked traces of violent volcanic action.—

"The scene, was one of unmixed desolation. The air, tainted with the sulphuretted hydrogen of the stream, gave a tawny hue even to the foliage of the cane, which is elsewhere of so light a green. Except the canebrakes, clustering along the marshy stream which disfigured while it sustained them, there was no vegetation whatever; barren mountains, fragments of rocks, blackened by sulphureous deposit, and an unnatural sea, with low, dead trees upon its margin, all within the scope of vision, bore a sad and somber aspect. We had never before beheld such desolate hills, such calcined barrenness."

A peninsula cuts the Asphaltic Lake into two distinct parts; and Lieut. Lynch boasts that he was the first who ever navigated the southern. One of the most singular objects he encountered was the salt pillar in the mountain of Usdum.—

"Soon after, to our astonishment, we saw on the eastern side of Usdum, one-third the distance from its north extreme, a lofty, round pillar, standing apparently detached from the general mass, at the head of a deep, narrow, and abrupt chasm. We immediately pulled in for the shore, and Dr. Anderson and I went up and examined it. The beach was a soft, slimy mud encrusted with salt, and a short distance from the water, covered with saline fragments and flakes of bitumen. We found the pillar to be of solid salt, capped with carbonate of lime, cylindrical in front and pyramidal behind. The upper or rounded part is about forty feet high, resting on a kind of oval pedestal, from forty to sixty feet above the level of the sea. It slightly decreases in size upwards, crumbles at the top, and is one entire mass of crystallization. A prop or buttress connects it with the mountain behind, and the whole is covered with debris of a light stony colour. Its peculiar shape is doubtless attributable to the action of the winter rains."

This pillar from its locality cannot be identified with that into which Lot's wife was said to

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have been changed — and which Josephus, Clemens, Romanus, and Irenæus describe as still existing in their day:—but in all probability the formation was precisely similar.

Interest of a different kind attaches to the visit paid to the Christian Arabs at Kerak. Though subject to severe oppressions from their Mohammedan neighbours they still remain faithful to their creed; and though for seven years in succession their harvests have been destroyed by the locusts or the sirocco, they have commenced building a church. This is intended not only for the purposes of religious worship, but as a safe place of keeping, also, for their wives and children in times of trouble. Lieut. Lynch has published their simple appeal to the benevolence of America; and we quote the document as calculated to excite sympathy for these poor sufferers in England.—

"By God's favour! May it, God willing! reach America, and be presented to our Christian brothers,—whose happiness may the Almighty God preserve! Amen!"

"8642. BEDUAH.
"We are, in Kerak, a very few poor Christians, and are building a church. We beg your excellency to help us in this undertaking, for we are very weak. The land has been unproductive, and visited by the locusts, for the last seven years. The church is delayed in not being accomplished for want of funds, for we are a few Christians, surrounded by Muslims. This being all that is necessary to write to you, Christian brothers of America, we need say no more. The trustees in your bounty,

"Abd' Allah en Nahas, Sheikh.
"Yakob en Nahas, Sheikh's brother.
"KERAK, Jâmd Awâh, 1264."

Having completed his exploration of the Dead Sea, Lieut. Lynch had his boats taken in sections to Jerusalem, and soon after went on an expedition to the sources of the Jordan. His description of this favoured spot, too rarely visited by travellers, deserves to be extracted.—

"In the afternoon Prince Ali called upon us. He is of the family of Shad, which came in with Saladin, and is the oldest in Syria. We accompanied him to the source of the Jordan. Descending the ravine, and turning to the north, we passed through groves of olive, fig, and mulberry trees, and crossed the river over a one-arched bridge; the banks lined with willow and plane trees, and luxuriantly fertile. Thence going east, in ten minutes we came suddenly to the source—a bold, perpendicular rock, from beneath which the river gushed copious, translucent, and cool, in two rectangular streams, one to the north-east, the other to the north-west. The scarp of the rock was about forty feet high; and the north-east branch, being mere back-water, extended only a few hundred yards; but its banks were fringed with the wild rose, the white and pink oleander, and the clematis orientalis, or oriental virgin's bower. The north-west branch, at the distance of about a hundred yards, plunged over a dam, and went rushing through the arch of the bridge below. The hand of art could not have improved the scene. The gigantic rock, all majesty, above; its banks, enamelled with beauty and fragrance, all loveliness, beneath; under it a fitting fountain-head of a stream which was destined to lave the immaculate body of the Redeemer of the world."

Lieut. Lynch's chief qualifications for the task which he undertook were enthusiasm, enterprise, and perseverance. His acquirements as a scholar and man of science are obviously limited. He has laid down the hydrography of the Dead Sea with sailor-like accuracy,—but he has imperfectly described the geology and natural history of the basin which it occupies. His description will, nevertheless, command attention as the only one which we possess, having the slightest pretensions to completeness, of the locality of the first great cataclysm recorded in history—the destruction of the Cities of the Plain.

Strathmore. A Tragic Play in Five Acts. By J. Westland Marston. Mitchell.
The Witch-Wife; a Tale of Malkin Tower. A Drama, in Five Acts. By Henry Spicer. Bosworth.

THESE plays — widely differing in style, in intensity, and in purpose — were both duly reported in our last number as having been during the week successfully produced on the stage. Their theatrical merit has been sufficiently tested and recorded:—their literary qualities require to be more carefully considered. If the Drama is to be regenerated, it must be by the genius of the poet, not by the talent or cleverness of the playwright. The works of the latter have their day, and perish; those of the former are inspired with an immortal principle, which passeth not with the passing time. It behoves therefore the critic to give his testimony to those which, with fair acting qualities, possess any share of a poetic spirit that should recommend them to the calmer study of the closet.

Mr. Marston and Mr. Spicer have both previously appeared as dramatic poets,—and as poets have both established considerable claims; though it can scarcely be said that in a dramatic point of view either had succeeded in placing on the boards a play so well adapted for representation as the present venture of each. Writing for the stage is a craft; and to both experience was required for the requisite manipulation. The dramatic record of the past week proves that to each it has come by the only sure road—that of practice.

The "Tragic Play" of 'Strathmore' commands attention first from the ambition of the author's aim. His object was to reach at once the heart and the conscience by an unfolding of their antagonist mysteries. The position of Henry Morton in 'Old Mortality' seems to have suggested the conflict:—the idea of Strathmore's compulsory invasion of the home of his betrothed being borrowed from that novel. The mere particulars of the Covenant cause are, however, subordinated by Mr. Marston to a higher principle. The biblical language of the party is merely indicated,—its persons are only slightly sketched,—and the historical portraits introduced have but little individuality of form or force of colour. The purpose of the dramatist was not so much an exhibition of manners as the illustration of a sublime moral purpose. The interest is more psychological than material. Our report of the action last week sufficiently explains the character of this purpose and this interest: and we shall now best further illustrate the work of Mr. Marston by offering our readers a few examples of the poetry in which the first is wrought out and the last sustained. The following is a portion of the scene in which Katharine strives to win Strathmore back to the cause of loyalty in which the accidents of birth had trained them both,—when the private consequences of his public renunciation have first dawned upon her.

Katharine. Halbert, speak to me! You'll not speak, shall I?

Strathmore. Yes, speak.

Kath. Then answer; but not rashly, for my doom is in your breath—you love me?

Strath. Katharine!

Kath. You do, and know what love is—that it draws into itself all passion, hope, and thought,

The heart of life, to which all currents flow From every vein of being, which if chill'd

The streams are ice for ever?

Strath. Even so.

Kath. Was this your love for me?

Strath. Was it?

Kath. It is!

Thanks for that dear rebuke. You'll not renounce me?

No, I defy you, Strathmore!

Strath. Ah, you may!

Discords may sever, pathways may divide,

'Midst all God's creatures I may never more

Gaze on that unit, which could fill for me

A vacant world—yourself! And you may learn,—

I do not think you will; but you may learn—
The strain of bitter tongues, reproach or scorn
For him who quits you now; but through all change,
Time, distance, suffering, shall this tide of love
Sweep ebbles to your memory!

Kath. Yet you quit me!

Love speaks in deeds, not words,—you never loved me.

Strath. Well, think so; it may lighten half your pain.

I never loved you—never! I—perhaps—

These are not words, these drops that shame my strength—

Back, back; or let my life melt in the flood!

I never loved you, Katharine!

Kath. Oh, forgive me!

My anguish spoke. You would have leaped a gulf,

Or scaled a slippery crag to lay one flower

I valued at my feet. You then outran

In zeal my faintest wish. What makes you now

Inflexible to pity?

Strath. You—your love.

You gave me all your heart—its purity,

Devotion, trust. What could I give you back?

A heart, whose virtue grew beneath your smile—

Brave, resolute, and just! I dared not lay

On such a shrine a love that shrank from duty.

Kath. From duty?

Strath. Oh, I struggled! Days that brought

No gladness with their beams, and nights that shed

No slumber from their shadows, saw my throes.

Absolve me from this need, I groaned. A voice

Cried, Man, thy brethren claim men's common right

To serve in freedom Him who made them free!

They claim it and they perish—by the sword,

By fire, by lingering torture! where's thy arm?

I rushed into the woods, the trees and streams

That beautify the earth, the peaks that tower

Into the sky, the stars that stud the vault

And preach the heaven beyond, cried, Dreamer, act;

Be worthy of thy World! I sought my home,

I turned in thought to thee, thine eyes of truth

Pierced through my swerving spirit—Dreamer, act;

Be worthy of thy Love!

Kath. And wouldst thou slay me

To prove thy worth? I doubt not that, but sure

Delirium warps my reason. I am thine,

Thy wife betrothed, thy Katharine! know me, strive

Against this madness! It will pass, but think

That it may pass too late!

Strath. Farewell!

Kath. He silent!

I will be heard. Perhaps I might have borne

To lose thee, but thou leav'st me for dishonour,

And that past sufferance! Base and traitorous men

Must henceforth be thy comrades—shouldst thou fall

I cannot weep a hero!

Strath. Katharine!

Life rarely knows its heroes. Obloquy,

Like dust, defiles the champion: still he strives,

And at the grave, the sullied vesture falls

From his worn limbs, his memory takes its stand

Upon the tomb, and the world shouts—A HERO!

For the purposes of these extracts we are

necessarily limited to those passages in which

the conflicting motives that generate the tragic

element of the play are conspicuously in action.

Such passages only are detachable as immediately explaining themselves; though a character of sameness is thus given to our quotations, for want of the more stirring elements that connect them together,—and out of which they take their tune. The following is a part of Katharine's pleading for the life of her father with her once betrothed, now his custodian and judge.—

Kath. 'Tis he. He moves not, speaks not.

(Advancing to him.) Strathmore!

Strath. (rising). What would you with me, lady?

Kath. Is it thus

That Halbert speaks to Katharine?

Strath. Hush! Those names

Belong to a past world! 'Twixt that and this

There yawns a gulf, that makes us strangers.

Kath. Sir!

Do you deny the bond of misery

That makes even strangers kin? A child who seeks

For a dear father's life, at savage hands

May knock and find a home!

Strath. Lady, you speak

Not to a savage heart; but to a crushed one.

Kath. Ay, crushed with grief for him! I knew it,

Halbert!

You'd spare my father; but these men of blood,

Your comrades, hem you round, and force your hand.

Your shrinking hand, to strike! It is not Strathmore,

Who, with a double murder, stabs the sire

And, thro' the sire, the child!

Strath. (ab-tractly) No; 'tis not Strathmore!

That atom in all space of love, hope, grief—

Is ground to ashes; but its dust combines

In a dread form, that shudders at itself,

And takes the name of Justice!

Kath. No; thou still

Art human! Human woe has worn thy cheek,

Thine eyes are scorched for want of human tears.

And, while I speak, they change! Before them glides

A dream of our past life—our love. Ah, start,

And feel thou art a man!

Kath. (intercepting him). You shall not pass!

Strath. I must.

Kath. My arms are frail;
They cannot bear thee! Canst thou pass these eyes
That did reflect thy love?—If they are dim,
Thou wert their life and left them. They have bathed
Each gift thou gav'st me, steeped in richer drops
Than heaven's the flowers you pluck'd, the lines of love
You wrote—ay, you!—yet smiled that every word
Was hoarded in my heart, in whose deep founts,
When men did brand thy name, I rebaptized thee,
And thou wert still a hero!

Strath. I must pass! (In a hollow tone, and gazing on her vacantly)
Kath. And, if thou canst, thou shalt! (He stands motionless.)

See, nature in these
Revolts against the deed! Thy feet are fixed
To the detaining earth: thy face is stone!
A cry peals from these shuddering walls to pierce
The vault of Time; and lo, the shrouded years
Leap from their graves!—Here, by the old man's side,
Thy boyish steps have patter'd; by yon hearth
He held thee at his knee—his playful hand
Entangled in thy hair—and stooped his ear
To catch thy prattle! By that chair we knelt
To plight our troth before him, while his voice—
A soldier's voice, weak with the weight of love—
Falter'd his blessing!—Come, be bold! Fulfil
Thy work! Stand on my father's hearth, and there—
There, where he blessed us—speak his doom!
(Dragging him to the hearth.)

We add a few extracts from the last scene, in which Strathmore and his cause are outwardly lost, and amid the wreck he gathers up the fragments which remain unharmed, constituting his inner triumph, and offers them for Katharine's final acceptance.—

Strath. Has my heart's cry
To look on thee been heard?
Kath. We meet once more—
To part for ever!

Kath. Die!—thou shalt not!
My father, and my brother, who have served
The royal cause so well, will plead with Dalzell.
Sign but this scroll!
(Gives it to him.)

Strath. (Fervently, after perusing it.) Ah!—Know'st thou
The bond demands?

Kath. I do.
Strath. That I confess
My treason, and abjure it, never more
Further my righteous cause, by tongue or sword,
In act become a traitor—to escape
A traitor's sentence!

Kath. But your cause is crushed!
Strath. Crush'd!—No, it triumphs still. Though free-
dom's hosts

Bleach the green earth with death, that cause is safe
That hath its chief above!

Kath. You will not sign!
Strath. And canst thou ask me?
Kath. Ay, while I have breath.

Who gave thee right to quench my life in thine?
Though we must part, 'tis comfort still to think
One world contains us!—I should curse the sun
If it could light a world that held not thee.

Strath. My Katharine!
Kath. 'Twas you upheld my steps
When we were children. On the hill-side flowers
The golden gorse from which you plucked the thorn
That else had harmed me. In the brook still float
Lilies like those we wove. Another Spring
Will find them there—but thou!

Strath. My truth! my truth!
Kath. I will not let thee go. Ere see thee perish,
I'll burst all ties of duty, dare all shame.

Renounce all kindred!—They are gone! Be thou
Friend, father, brother, home, and universe!

Strath. Forbear, forbear;
Kath. What'er I know, or feel
Of good, you taught me! You relent! you sign!

Strath. (Fervently, but with increasing energy as he proceeds.)
You shall decide (he kneels by his side); two paths before
me lie,

The one through death to honour—
Kath. Halbert!

Strath. Nay,
There are but two! First, say we choose the nobler—
Then wilt thou think of Strathmore, as of one
Who, by his last act, fitly sealed a life
He would bequeath thee spotless.

Kath. Ah, kneels!
And I shall never see thee more!

Strath. Yes, Katharine! (pointing upwards.)
Kath. The other path!

Strath. It leads to life through shame!
Would'st have me take it—live to own no bond
But with dishonour, feel remorse consume
My hope, in ashes, when I hear the tale
Of heroes, vainly groan,—such once I was!

And, when the cowards shudder,—such I am!
Kath. This gloom will melt in a bright future—
Strath. No!

He has no future who betrays his past!
Kath. Still live!—

Strath. To give the life
To my true youth; shrink, when thy straining breast
Throbs to a traitor's; read in those deep eyes
The Temptress not the wife!—All springs of joy
Reflecting my own brand, the alient
Of every blessing poisoned, age's frost

Numbing the pang, it cures not—to crawl down
The steep of time and to the grave—that last,
Dark shelter for disgrace—bear a dead heart!

Kath. Cease! cease!
Strath. (rising). Speak, shall I sign?
Kath. (starting to her feet). NO—DIE!

The play abounds throughout in instances
of felicitous diction:—of which a brief example
or two must suffice.—

Sure the courts of heaven
Are peopled with the outcasts of the world.

Tut, tut! despair's a word, a good broad phrase
To signify the heart-ache or weak nerves.
All women have it ere they wed; it means
The rash of love when of too full a habit
And only needs time's lancet for its cure!
It takes a thousand shapes! The schoolboy has it
At close of holidays; the maiden feels it
When her pet pigeon dies! Sometimes it comes
As a November fog! Count Grammont had it—
And sharply, when his valet brought not home
His suit for the Court ball; but—he recover'd!

In your temperate love
No danger lurks. 'Tis in the torrid heart
Which teems at once with all the fruits of life,
In worship of its sun—that lightnings brood!
It is the richest garden of the south
The lava turns to ashes!

"The Witch-Wife" is rather an appeal to the
fancy than to the heart. There is an air of
gaiety and sport about the entire composition.
The author plays with his subject, as one not
desirous of the frequent presence of the poetical
graces. Always elegant, Mr. Spicer is apt to
seize a poetic image, and immediately associate
it with a comic epithet, as if to impair its beauty.
In this, he imitates the Elizabethan dramatists,
whose trick, our readers already know, he has
so caught that it now seems native to him.
We, nevertheless, advise him—as we have be-
fore advised him, and for reasons which we have
already offered to his consideration—to struggle
into a more natural style. His present mode of
speech scarcely permits him to set forth his
whole meaning. More words are wanting for
its complete expression. The drama before us
consists altogether of short speeches, cut up
into the shortest of sentences. We feel during
its performance that the dialogue needs inter-
pretation to a general audience. While throwing
us back into the past, Mr. Spicer does not bear
in mind either that his audience are not so well
acquainted with obsolete laws against witchcraft
and the State Trials as himself. Many of his
verbal points are thus scattered in pure waste,
so far as a general audience is concerned. Not-
withstanding these drawbacks, his play has many
scattered beauties. Take for one the following
description of the poor nurse, Alison Devise,
accused of witchcraft:—

Good, patient, loving, dear old Alison!
Man, ere her years had half attained to thine,
More deeds of love and Christian charity
Stood to her count, than there are white hairs now
On her poor forehead. She's the wayside flower—
Unseen, uncared for, loading the rich air
With careless fragrance; one pure source through which
The under, ever-flowing stream of good
Still rolls to bless the world.

Matthew Hopkins describes himself in this
style:—

I am not that I seem. I have a name
For fearless courage—zeal—and sanctity—
And truth. I feel within this ragged rind
Lies a concealed spirit, like a spell,
Awaiting but the charmer's voice to wake
Its fine and terrible action.

Even Sir Gerald Mole, the half-witted old
mathematician, has his better moments when he
can deliver himself poetically; as thus:—
Talk when you will, my child, I can resign
With ease the filmiest and most subtle thread
Of argument, and, when your voice has lulled
Its music, turn, old spider as I am,
To my unbroken meshes. 'Tis because
That happy spirit, like a hidden sun,
Is ever beaming on me. So our blood
Runs its articulate course, dispensing life,
Vigour, and health, through this wrought frame, the while
The functions of the busy brain proceed,
And, feeling, heed it not.

Marchmont Needham and Cecil Howard
show touches of the same inspiration, when they
woo.—

Need. Would to Heaven
I might have stayed to-night, were't but to mix

With this unmelodious plot a drop or two
Of plain discretion! But I must be gone—
Must bid farewell! Sweet Cecil, will you hold
Your poor friend in remembrance? Will you, Cecil?
Cec. (faintly). You're saying this to vex me.
Need. 'Tis too true—

I go to-night.
Cec. Why, then, you're very cruel.
I thought you loved us all: that's why I've teased you.
You might have studied Euclid all day long,
In peace and comfort, else. And now you leave
The hawk—the spaniels—Miss Frill—and me;
And more than these—than all—the kind old man
That loves and leans on you!

Need. But he himself
Desires it. And, were that not so, a voice
As potent calls me. Cecil—

Cec. (passionately). Go, then—go!
Why do you wait?—what care for here? O Heaven!
To dwell six happy months, accepting love,
Respect, and hospitality; and when
You've stol'n our fancies, just turn on your heel—
And part! 'Tis cruel—cruel! We're well rid
Of such a guest. I'm very glad to lose you—
Only—it—breaks my heart!

Need. What do I hear?
Away, suspense!
O Cecil! O sweet bird!

Start not to hear this strange and sudden tongue—
I love you, Cecil! Common love needs time—
And grace to perfect it, but mine was born
Gigantic—sprang to manhood at a leap—
And stretches to you its true, honest arms,
Offering a refuge where your love shall, in
Its own good season, flourish too! You blush—
You tremble! . . . Cecil, do you love me?

Cec. . . . You love?—
And you'll be gone to-night?—
Need. It is love's self
That spurs me. Sweet, you shall know all—meanwhile,
This scholar's gown grows threadbare. I must woo
Dame Fortune for a fitter.

Cec. No—in that—
And that alone—approach me. There's my hand.
Kiss gentler.

Need. Why, the eloquence that scorches
On the dumb lip can find no better vent
Than burning kisses. O be faithful to me—
Be kind—be loving. But a few short weeks—
Then, re-united—passing hand in hand
Into that sunny vista, love's bright world—
We'll make its paths eternal. Now, farewell!

Farewell! One kiss, my Cecil. O the music
Of those sweet wedded words! . . . And you'll give up,
For my sake—will you not?—this wizard scheme
To-night?

Cec. (smiling). I've little heart for it now, believe me—
But it's too late.

Need. Indeed; . . . Well, dearest, may
The kind intent hallow the mystic means
You work with! One word—and I go—Sweet Cecil!
There are some points in every life wherein
All wandering rays of happiness converge—
Ev'n in such haven, such sweet, sheltering bay,
We anchor now. Then, loveliest, once more search
Thy heart. If changed from its first prompting, here—
Here, in this quiet wilderness, my fate
Interpret to me. So content I am
To know the world no nearer, here I'd pause—
Here, at thy feet, lie down—here rest—here die!

Cec. (smiling). The search were fruitless, sir—I never
loved

Until you taught me. If the lesson's good,
Lies in the proof, I doubt. O Marchmont, Marchmont!—
May Heaven forgive you!

Need. Sweet, for what?
Cec. You've spoiled
The calmest, sunniest, and most innocent dream!—
I thought I was a child. . . . O love—love—love!
If you enrich us, 'tis but a debt repaid—
You robbed us first, therefore we owe you nothing.
I am a slave now—must be docile—grave—
Never climb trees again, nor care for skipping!
O, if you knew how I have nursed this dream—
This happy, careless, thoughtless, tearless dream—
You would have spared it for a while—not plucked
This young old age upon me! Heaven forgive you!
I won't—till you return.—(Aside) Who knows?—perhaps
You'll come the sooner for it.

The chief merit of this drama lies in the fact
of its story and structure being commensurate;
so that the action never stands still, and the
interest progresses and accumulates to the con-
clusion, which, aided by surprise, has a startling
effect. The final incident is, we believe, bor-
rowed from a passage in the life of Sir Matthew
Hale; who, witnessing an unjust trial in the
disguise of a countryman, suddenly threw off
his smockfrock, and, exercising his judicial
functions, straight quashed the whole proceed-
ings. We could have wished, however, that
Mr. Spicer had depended rather on the legiti-
mate principle of expectation. Had he done
so, his drama would have reached a higher rank
than it can now claim.

Handbook of London, Past and Present. By Peter Cunningham.

[Second Notice.]

We continue our extracts from Mr. Cunningham's volumes; which contain so much information that it is of little importance where we open them for the purpose. When the author deals with old materials—and he must, of course, use more or less of them in a work of this kind—he generally employs them with such skill and dovetails them with so much ingenuity that he gives to them most of the effects of novelty. This remark applies in no inconsiderable degree to what he says of places of amusement, ancient and modern, in the metropolis. There is no part of his book more complete or more compact than what he tells us regarding our theatres, beginning about the year 1575 or 1576, when the earliest playhouse was erected in London, and ending with our most recent structures of this description. Mr. Cunningham's powers of compression are and had need be great in order to enable him to deal briefly and at the same time intelligently with such articles as the following,—to compose which, short as it is, he must have gone to at least ten or twelve different sources of information, in nearly all of which the subject is dwelt upon diffusely and contradictorily. The Theatre and the Curtain were two of the oldest buildings (both in Shoreditch) constructed expressly for dramatic representation. Of the first Mr. Cunningham speaks thus:—

"THEATRE (THE), HOLYWELL LANE, SHOREDITCH, the earliest building erected in or near London purposely for scenic exhibitions, stood on 'certain howsing and void grounds lying and being in Holywell, in the county of Middlesex,' let, April 13th, 1576, by Giles Allein, of Haseleigh, in Essex, gentleman, to 'James Burbadge, late of London, joiner,' for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 14*l*. The house was erected at the cost of John Brayne, the father-in-law of Burbadge, who advanced 600*l*. on condition that Burbadge should assign to him a moiety of the theatre and its profits. That assignment does not seem to have been executed in the lifetime of Brayne, and his widow was obliged to commence proceedings in equity, to compel a fulfilment of the contract. The point in dispute was afterwards moved to the Star Chamber, Allein, the ground landlord, complaining to the Privy Council that the rent was partly unpaid, and that Cuthbert Burbadge, the son, had, Dec. 28th, 1598, 'carried the wood to the Bankside, and there erected a new playhouse with the said wood.' Allein's bill was referred to Francis Bacon, Esq. whose decision was, that 'the said bill is very uncertain and insufficient, and that no further answer need to be made thereto.' The 'new playhouse' was, I believe, the Globe, then rebuilt or enlarged."

Malone did not even know where "the Theatre" stood; he imagined that it was in Blackfriars; and in this notion he was supported by Stevens, Chalmers, and all others who wrote upon the point prior to 1830, because they never thought of looking even into so common a book as Stow's 'Survey,' which fixes the very locality. The only point we doubt in Mr. Cunningham's abstract is, whether he is quite authorized in saying positively that the Theatre was situated in Holywell Lane:—this, however, is a matter of little importance. He inserts, in the same compendious form, all it is necessary to say respecting other theatres in the time of Shakespeare,—such as the Globe and Blackfriars (in which alone, it has been supposed, though perhaps without sufficient evidence, our great dramatist was interested), the Fortune, the Phoenix, or Cockpit, and several more. The last-named was in Drury Lane, not far from the site of the present theatre; into the history of which Mr. Cunningham enters thus shortly but completely.

"DRURY LANE THEATRE, BRIDGES STREET, COVENT GARDEN. The first theatre on the site of the present edifice was opened on the 8th of April 1663, by the King's company under Thomas Killigrew, with Beaumont and Fletcher's Play of The Humorous Lieutenant. This house was burnt down in January, 1671-2, and the new one, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was opened with a prologue and epilogue by Dryden, on the 26th of March, 1674. Two theatres were found sufficient for the whole of London in the time of Charles II., viz. the King's Theatre, under Killigrew, in Drury Lane, and the Duke's Theatre, under Davenant, first in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and secondly in Dorset-gardens. One was subsequently found sufficient, and on the 16th of November 1682, the two companies began to play together for the first time in Drury Lane. Dryden supplied both prologue and epilogue on this occasion. The Drury Lane of Wren was new-faced by the Brothers Adam before Garrick parted with his shares. A new house, the third, was built by Henry Holland, and opened 12th of March, 1794. This was destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th of February, 1809, when the present edifice, the fourth, was erected, and opened 10th of October, 1812, with a prologue by Lord Byron. This memorable fire and the advertisement of the committee for an occasional prologue gave rise to the 'Rejected Addresses.' Mr. B. Wyatt (the son of James Wyatt) was the architect, and the first stone was laid 29th of October, 1811. Here is Cibber's description of the interior of old Drury Lane:—

"As there are not many spectators who may remember what form the Drury-lane Theatre stood in about forty years ago [1700], before the old Patente, to make it hold more money, took it in his head to alter it, it were but justice to lay the original figure, which Sir Christopher Wren first gave it, and the alterations of it now standing, in a fair light. It must be observed then, that the area and platform of the old stage projected about four foot forwarder, in a semi-oval figure, parallel to the benches of the pit; and that the former lower doors of entrance for the actors were brought down between the two foremost (and then only) Pilasters, in the place of which doors, now the stage boxes are fixed. That where the doors of entrances now are, there formerly stood two additional side-wings, in front to a full set of scenes which had then almost a double effect, in their loftiness and magnificence. By this original form the usual station of the actors, in almost every scene, was advanced at least ten foot nearer to the audience than they now can be."—Cibber's *Apology*, p. 336, ed. 1740.

The principal entrance to Wren's Theatre was down Play-house-passage. Over the stage was 'Vivitur Ingenio.' Drury Lane Theatre, though not actually in Drury Lane, derives its name from the Cockpit Theatre in Drury Lane, where Killigrew acted before he removed to the site of the present theatre. The first Drury Lane Theatre (so called) was often described as the theatre in Covent Garden. Thus, under the 6th of February, 1662-3, Pepys writes, 'I walked up and down and looked upon the outside of the new theatre in Covent Garden, which will be very fine;' and thus Shadwell, in the Preface to *The Miser*, 'This play was the last that was acted at the King's Theatre in Covent Garden before the fatal fire there.'

This is every syllable that need be said upon the history of the Drury Lane Theatre; but a record of its predecessor, the Phoenix, is preserved in the tavern-token of William Wright, who kept a house with the sign of the Phoenix at the corner of Blackmoor Street, until some time after the Restoration. In 1667, Elizabeth Norley kept "The Trumpet," which was situated "against the play-house" (mis-spelt *plea*-house) in Drury Lane. These local trifles, not without interest or curiosity, we derive from Mr. Akerman's recently printed work upon 'Tradesmen's Tokens.'—Covent Garden Theatre was not constructed until about eighty years after Drury Lane: it was opened by John Rich in 1732, burnt down in 1808, having been enlarged in the interval, and re-built and reopened in 1809. John Philip Kemble was one of the principal proprietors, and was shaving at the time when the news of the fire was brought to him: he quietly finished the operation, and dressed himself with peculiar neatness before he went out to witness the conflagration. This conduct was very characteristic of the man who, for so many nights after the re-opening of the house, bore unmoved the

peltings and hootings of the populace during what was called the O. P. Row. But for one individual, Kemble would have triumphed at last.

As we are now in Drury Lane and its neighbourhood, our readers may not dislike to hear something of its ancient importance and wealthy residents, even long before the period when the great theatre was constructed there.—

"DRURY LANE was so called, says Stow, 'for that there is a house belonging to the family of the Druries. This lane turneth north toward St. Giles'-in-the-Fields.' Before the Druries built here, the old name for this lane or road was 'Via de Aldwych;' hence the present *Wych-street* at the bottom of Drury-lane. In James I.'s time it was occasionally called Prince's-street;—Drury-lane, now called the Prince's-street, but the old name triumphed, and Prince's-street was confined to a new row of tenements, branching to the east, and still distinguished by that name. Observe.—Craven-yard, (so called from Craven House); Clare-House-court, (so called from the noble family of Holles, Earls of Clare). [See Clare Market; Prince's Street; Pitt Place, (so called from the Cockpit Theatre); Charles Street,—originally Levekenor's Lane; Short's Gardens.] Eminent Inhabitants.—Lady Jacob.

'He [Gondomar] lived at Ely-house in Holborn; his passage to the Court was ordinarily through Drury-lane (the Covent Garden being then an inclosed field), and that Lane and the Strand were the places where most of the gentry lived, and the ladies as he went, knowing his times, would not be wanting to appear in their balconies or windows to present him their civilities, and he would watch for it; and as he was carried in his litter or bottomless chair (the easiest seat for his fistula), he would strain himself as much as an old man could to the humblest posture of respect. One day, passing by the Lady Jacob's house in Drury Lane, she exposing herself for a salutation he was not wanting to her, but she moved nothing but her mouth, gaping wide open upon him. He wondered at the lady's incivility, but thought that it might be happily a yawning fit took her at that time; for trial whereof, the next day he finds her in the same place, and his courtesies were again accosted with no better expressions than an extended mouth. Whereupon he sent a gentleman to her to let her know that the Ladies of England were more gracious to him than to encounter his respects with such affronts. She answered it was true that he had purchased some of their favours at a dear rate, and she had a mouth to be stoop as well as others. Gondomar, finding the cause of the emotion of her mouth, sent her a present as an antidote, which cured her of that distemper.'—Wilson's *Life of James I.*, p. 146, fol. 1653.

Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the poet, (1634—1637). The celebrated Marquis of Argyll, (1634—1627). John Lacy, the comedian, from 1665 to his death in 1681; he lived two doors off Lord Anglesey, and near Cradle-alley. Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and Lord Privy Seal, from 1669 to his death in 1686. Nell Gwynn.

'1 May, 1667. To Westminster; in the way meeting many milkmaids with their garlands upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings door in Drury Lane in her smock-sleeves and bodice, looking upon one; she seemed a mighty pretty creature.'—Pepys.

Drury-lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III. Steele, in the Tatler, (No. 46), describes it as a long course of building divided into particular districts, or 'ladyships,' after the manner of 'lordships' in other parts, 'over which matrons of known abilities preside.'

Many of these points are new, and have been ascertained by Mr. Cunningham from the parish rate-books and other similar authorities. Surely it cannot be uninteresting to learn, as we now do for the first time, that so celebrated a man and poet as the Earl of Stirling lived in Drury Lane in the years 1634, 1635, 1636 and 1637: he died in 1640, but by that date he had removed from Drury Lane and seems, according to another passage in the work before us, to have lived in Covent Garden, with the following distinguished persons for his neighbours.

"Thomas Killigrew, the wit; he was living in the north-west angle, between 1637 and 1643, and in the north-east angle 1660—1662—Denzell Holles; in 1644, under the name of 'Colonel Hollis;' and in 1666 and after, in a house on the site of Evans's Hotel, afterwards inhabited by Sir Harry Vane, the younger, (1647), and by Sir Kenelm Digby (1662). "Since the restoration of Ch. II. he [Sir Kenelm Digby] lived in the last faire house westward in the north portico of Covent Garden, where my Ld. Denzell Holles lived since.

He had a laboratory there. I think he died in this house. See *qu.*—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 327.

Nathaniel Crew, the last Lord Crew, and Lord Bishop of Durham; from 1681 to 1689, in the same house. It appears, from the books of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, that almost all the foundlings of the parish were laid at the door of the house of the Bishop of Durham.—Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford; in the north-east angle, from 1663 to 1676; he lived in what was Killigrew's house.—Sir Peter Lely, from 1662 to his death in 1680; in the north-east angle, where Robins's auction-rooms now are; the house was afterwards inhabited by Roger North, the executor of Lely.—Viscountess Muskerry, in 1676; in the north-west angle, corner of James Street. This was the celebrated Princess of Babylon of de Grammont's Memoirs.—Sir Godfrey Kneller; he came into the Piazza the year after Lely died, and the house he occupied was near the steps into *Covent Garden Theatre*; he had a garden at the back, reaching as far as Dr. Radcliffe's in *Bow Street*, and here, therefore, and not in *Great Queen Street*, the scene of the well-known anecdote must be laid. He had left in 1705.—Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne.

"I have quitted my old lodging, and desire you to direct your letters to be left to me with Mr. Smibert, painter, next door to the King's Arms Tavern, in the Little Piazza, *Covent Garden*.—*Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, Aug 24th, 1726, (Berkeley's Life, vol. p. 149).*
Lankrink and Closterman, painters; in the house now Richardson's Hotel.—Sir James Thornhill, in 1733; in the second house eastward from James Street.—Richard Wilson, R.A., the great landscape-painter; and Zoffany, the clever theatrical portrait-painter; in what is now Robins's Auction-rooms, in the north-east wing of the Piazza."

This is pleasant, and not unimportant biographical information which we should, probably, never have obtained but for Mr. Cunningham's industry in procuring the facts from the parish records, and his knowledge, which enables him so well to apply the particulars. The new matter scattered unpretendingly through these volumes relating to the lives, actions, and characters of persons of historical, literary, artistic or scientific celebrity is abundant. We will extract only a few specimens of this kind, which give an interest to some of our most obscure localities.—

"Dr. Hawkesworth, best known by the *Adventurer* and the friendship of Johnson, was originally 'a hired clerk to one Harwood, an attorney, in Grocers' Alley, in the Poultry.' Boyse, the poet (d. 1749), was for some time an inhabitant of a spunging-house in this alley.

Pope asked Walter Harle to ascend three pair of stairs, and enter a small top room above a small shop in the Haymarket; when they were within the room, Pope said to Harle, 'In this garret, Addison wrote his Campaign.' Sir Samuel Garth, then Dr. Garth, on the east side from 1699 to 1703, sixth door from top. Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, from 1714 to 1726, i.e. from Maynwaring's death in 1712 to near the period of her retirement from the stage, seventh door from top, east side."

Our author's minuteness of information is sometimes almost provoking, and we feel inclined to say, with Jack Cade, "knock me down that particular fellow!"

"Oliver Cromwell, from 1637 to 1643, on the south side, [of Long Acre] two doors off Nicholas Stone, the sculptor. He is called Captain Cromwell, and was rated to the poor of St. Martin's at 10s. 10d., then a large sum and a high rate. In 1643 he was rated at 14s.; and in 1644 (when his name is no longer there) half the houses in Covent Garden are described as empty. John Dryden, from 1682 to 1686, in a house on the north side facing *Rose-street*. He is called in the rate-book John Dreydon, Esq., an unusual distinction, and the sum he paid to the poor varied from 18s. to 11."

Both the preceding facts were unknown until they were discovered and recorded in the work before us. The anecdote related in the subsequent quotation is, of course, not new, but, if we mistake not, this is the first time the scene has been correctly laid in Maiden-lane.—

"Andrew Marvell, who dates one of his letters to his constituents in Hull from his lodgings in Maiden-lane, April 21st, 1677. Other letters are dated from Covent Garden. He was lodging in this lane, 'on a second floor in a court in the Strand,' when Lord Danby, ascending his stairs with a message and bribe from the King, found him too proud and honest to accept his offer. It is said he was dining off the pickings of a mutton bone, and that as soon as the Lord Treasurer was gone he was obliged to send to a friend to borrow a guinea."

"MANSION HOUSE, the residence of the Lord Mayor during his term of office, was built on the site of the *Stocks-market*, from the designs of George Dance, the City surveyor, (d. 1768). The first stone was laid Oct. 25th, 1739. Lord Burlington sent a design by Palladio, which was rejected by the City on the inquiry of a Common Councilman, 'Who was Palladio?—was he a Freeman?' It is said to have cost 71,000*l.*"

"The register [of St. Mary-at-Hill] records the marriage (May, 1731) of Dr. Young, the author of 'Night Thoughts.' Brand, author of 'The Popular Antiquities,' was rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and was buried in the chancel of his church in 1806."

"At a convivial meeting at the Queen's Arms Tavern (No. 70) in this street [Newgate Street], Tom D'Urfey obtained the suggestion of his well-known publication, entitled 'Pills to Purge Melancholy.' To the Salutation and Cat (No. 17) Cole-ridge retreated in early life in one of his moody fits of melancholy abstraction; and here it was, but not without difficulty, that Southey found him out, and sought to rouse him from the torpor of inaction."

"Flaxman was living here [New Street, Covent Garden] in the years 1771 and 1772. In Charles II.'s reign it was very fashionably inhabited. I find the Countess of Chesterfield, the lady Van Dyck was in love with, occupying a house on the south side in 1660."

"Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, lived in this lane, [Shire Lane,] Dugdale, writing to Antony a Wood, 'from Mr. Ashmole's house, neere the Globe, in Sheer Lane.' Here, too, Antony a Wood records his having dined with Ashmole. Here, in the dwelling and spunging-house of a sheriff's officer of the name of Hemp, Theodore Hook lay a long time under arrest for a defalcation in his accounts as Treasurer of the Mauritius. It was while shut up here that he made the acquaintance of the late Dr. William Maginn. In James I.'s time, as I gather from a list of houses, taverns, &c., in Fleet-street and the Strand, it was known by the name of Shire-lane, *alias* Rogue-lane."

"Here [Southampton Buildings] in the house of a relative, Ludlow, the Parliamentary general, lay concealed, from the Restoration to the period of his escape. Here, in the Southampton Coffee-house, Hazlitt has laid the scene of his Essay on Coffee-house Politicians; and here he occasionally held a kind of evening levee."

"Bonner, Bishop of London, died in this prison [the Marshalsea], Sept. 5th, 1569, and was buried at midnight amongst other prisoners in the churchyard of St. George's, Southwark. Here Christopher Brooke, the poet, was confined for giving Ann More in marriage to Dr. Donne unknown to her father; and here Wither wrote his best poem, *The Shepherd's Hunting*."

"On the death, in 1759, of Edward Rich, the last Earl of Holland and Warwick, the house of Sir Walter Cope descended by females to William Edwards, created Baron Kensington, and by him was sold to Henry Fox, the first Earl of Holland of that name, and the father of the celebrated Charles James Fox. During the last illness of the earl, who died here 1st July, 1774, George Selwyn called and left his card. Selwyn had a fondness for seeing dead bodies, and the earl, fully comprehending his feeling, is said to have remarked, 'If Mr. Selwyn calls again, show him up; if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead he would like to see me.'"

The last quotation obviously applies to Holland House, Kensington; a name, says Mr. Cunningham, "the etymology of which is unknown" (p. 453); but the fact is, that it is only an easy corruption of Koenigston, and is

the same word as Kennington and Kingston, our monarchs from the earliest times having had royal residences at all three places. While upon a point of this kind we may suggest to Mr. Cunningham that the true origin of Knightsbridge, in the same vicinity, has nothing whatever to do with war or chivalry, but is merely derived from the manor of Neyte, as Hyde Park is derived from the manor of Hyde, both belonging to the Crown, and adjoining each other. The modern orthography of it would therefore be Neatbridge or Neatsbridge, in reference to cattle; and it is a remarkable circumstance, noticed by Mr. Cunningham, that in the reign of Edward the Third an order was made that no oxen, &c. should be slaughtered nearer the west end of London than this bridge.

It would be easy to multiply such extracts almost indefinitely; but we must refer the reader to the book itself for "farther particulars," always informing or amusing, and often originally recorded in its pages;—where they are the property of preceding writers, Mr. Cunningham is scrupulous in placing his authority at the bottom of the page; and few can better afford to acknowledge such obligations. Of the unobtrusive manner in which his various reading (especially of the period of Charles the First and Second) enables him to set at rest some important as well as unimportant literary disputes, many proofs might be adduced; but we will only allude to a trifling point that has, nevertheless, occupied a good deal of attention in our day, viz., who was the writer of the well-known couplet,—

For he that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

We have heard the question put hundreds of times, and hundreds of times the reply has been, Butler; but nobody was ever able to point out the couplet in 'Hudibras' or in any other production by the same author. The matter is now for ever set at rest; for, as Mr. Cunningham shows, the passage, *totidem verbis*, is contained in the 'Musarum Deliciae' of Sir John Mennis and James Smith, printed in 1656, and republished within the last twenty years. Therefore, whatever other pleasant topics of conversation and discussion the 'Handbook of London' may furnish, and they are many, here is one of which society will in future be deprived.

As we went through the book we made notes of some half-dozen or more errors,—such as calling Sir Julius Caesar Master of the Robes instead of Master of the Rolls,—fixing "the Nursery" for the King's actors in *Golding Lane*,—mistaking the period of the abolition of Southwark fair,—fixing the date of the death of O'Brien, the Irish giant, a little too early,—and other trifles of that sort; but we really do not think them worth any formal notice, and we dismiss Mr. Cunningham's book with respect for the industry and talents of the author.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Enchanted Doll. A Fairy Tale for Little People. By Mark Lemon. With Illustrations by Richard Doyle.—This book is pretty in every sense of the word—pretty illustrated by one of our best modern whimsy-makers. We used to think that Mr. Brooke was "first-hand" in the doing of dainty justice by the *Moths and Mustard-seeds* who carry *Titania's* train; but Mr. R. Doyle's fairies are more elvish and funnier. While his "*humans*" have more raciness and variety, his grand compositions very nearly rise to the state and dignity of pictures, as the vignette (p. 53) showing Alderman Kersley's supper attests.—We have spoken of Mr. R. Doyle first—meaning, thereby, no disrespect to Mr. Lemon. His legend of an envious doll-maker lessoned into charity and contentment would hardly have been imagined had Mr. Dickens's *Screwgo* never existed. But this allowed for, it is a well-conducted legend,

Kingston, es having es. While suggest to of Knight- is merely Hyde Park both be- each other, therefore ference to umstance, the reign made that nearer the

and one which children will like to hear many times "twice-told tale" being dear—not tedious—to "the small people" whose wonder and sympathy and fresh spirit of enjoyment turn our homes into so many Fairylands.

Space for Every Man.—This pamphlet—addressed to Lord Ashley, and written, we believe, by a daughter of Elizabeth Fry—is deserving of attention, less perhaps for the wisdom of its counsels, though we are far from denying its merits in this respect, than for the glimpses which it affords into the real condition of the lower classes. The writer had a life-long acquaintance with this subject; and she asserts that the lowest stratum of English society is not to be found in gaols, workhouses, and such like places. The "system of misery" works yet deeper. Some of the young savages who appear occasionally in ragged schools are but beneath the regular criminal and pauper classes. They are promoted to the workhouse, and elevated thence to prison:—a curious fact, and one little thought of in the common philosophy. The remedy proposed is a general system of emigration to the English colonies—not to the United States.

Popular Papers on Subjects of Natural History.—Under this title a Dublin publisher proposes to print occasional contributions to natural history, especially such as may be read at any of the natural history societies of Dublin, and appear most worthy of publication and adapted for the general rather than the scientific reader. Of the papers already published we have received the following:—'On Instinct,' by Dr. Whately;—'On the Intellectualty of Domestic Animals,' by the Rev. Caesar Otway;—'Our Fellow Lodgers,' by the Rev. D. Walsh;—and 'Zoology and Civilization,' by Dr. Butt. Although we cannot receive any one of these papers as a contribution to scientific natural history, and differ from the writers in many of their opinions, yet they are agreeably written, and may serve to kindle an interest in the subjects of which they treat.

Governess Life; its Trials, Duties, and Encouragements.—By the Author of 'Memorials of Two Sisters.'—This is a well-entitled work on an interesting subject. It is evidently written by some one connected with the College for Governesses.

Shadows of the New Creation.—A fanciful treatise, in two parts, on religious topics.

Expository Lectures on Christian Faith and Christian Practice.—Consisting of a selection, with permission, from the Archbishop of Canterbury's practical exposition of the Gospels.

A Sketch of the History of the Jews. By the Rev. B. G. Johns.—The subject is produced to the Christian era, in the form of an epitome not extending to a hundred pages.

A Remembrance of Bunchurch, Isle of Wight.—This remembrance is commended to the reader on the ground of its being the burial-place of the Rev. W. Adams, the author of 'The Shadows of the Cross.' It is a little, square, illustrated book, with amiable borders,—containing reflections and a brief memoir of the deceased, who was the second son of Mr. Serjeant Adams.

Thoughts on the Character and History of Nehemiah. By the Rev. H. Woodward.—A reprint from the *Christian Observer*.

Reports of the Royal College of Chemistry and Researches conducted in the Laboratories.—This is an interesting volume, and marks progress in the history and development of the institution. It contains an account of the Researches into Organic and Inorganic Chemistry carried on at the College of Chemistry since its foundation in 1845—to which is prefixed a valuable paper 'On the Importance of cultivating experimental Science in a National point of view' by Prof. Hofman.

The First Book of Geography: specially adapted as a Text-book for Beginners at Home or at School, and as a Guide to the Young Teacher. By Hugo Reid. —A little book excellently adapted to its end. Mr. Hugo Reid is the Principal of the People's College in Nottingham; and has had a good deal of practice in actual teaching as well as in writing school-books,—by which means he has learnt the art of condensing much matter into a few pages of pleasant reading. His 'First Book of Geography' may be commended to the attention of all who have children to

instruct as the production of a man who understands the craft.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allott's (Rev. R.) *Lectures on the History of Children of Israel*, &c. 4s. Allison's (A.) *History of Europe*, Vol. IV. demy 8vo. 15s. cl. Aubrecht's (B.) *Narrative of Events in Vienna*, &c. 3s. 6d. swd. Bohm's *Antiquarian Library*, Vol. XI. Roger of Wendover's *Chronicle*, Vol. II. 12mo. 3s. Extra-Vol. 'Habsburg's Works', Vol. II. 3s. 6d. Buckminsters' (Rev. Dr. and Rev. J. S.) *Memoria*, post 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal*, Vol. XI. royal 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Chambers's *Books for People*, 'French' &c. 12mo. 11s. 2s. 6d. Clugnet of Canada, by Author of 'Hochelaga', 2 vols. 8vo. 11s. cl. College Library, Vol. V. 'Oxeniden's Sermons', 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Cruchley's *General Atlas for Schools*, &c. new ed. 10s. 16s. bds. Cruchley's *Selection of Fourteen Coloured Maps*, folio, 12s. bds. Cruchley's *Selection of Twenty-two Coloured Maps*, folio, 12s. bds. Elliot's (Sam.) *The Liberty of Rome*, 2 vols. 28s. illustrations, 5s. cl. Elliot's (Mrs.) *Social Distinction*, Division V. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl. Finest of the Wheat (The), Extracts, &c. 3s. cl. Forsyth's (Rev. J. H.) *Sermons*, with Memoir by Rev. E. Wilson, 10s. 6d. Guyot's (A.) *The Earth and Man*, translated from the French, 9s. 6d. Harrison's (B.) *Warburtonian Lectures*, 8vo. 12s. cl. Henckes's (C. A.) *Eight Sermons on Justification*, 2nd ed. 8vo. 9s. cl. Horace, by E. Woodford, L.L.D. 18mo. 3s. 6d. Hughes's (W.) *The Practice of Mortgages*, Vol. II. 12mo. 16s. 6d. bds. Jackson's (J.) *The Sinfulness of Little Sins*, &c. 3s. 6d. cl. Johnson's (Rev. C. A.) *Gardening for Children*, 2nd ed. 4s. 6d. cl. Kaye's (Lady Lister) *British Homes and Foreign Wanderings*, 11. 1s. Kalobah, an Autobiography of Jonathan Romer, &c. 8vo. 10s. cl. Lancashire's (Rev. Dr.) *History of British Sea Weeds*, 10s. 6d. cl. Lawrie's (J.) *Homeopathic Domestic Medicine*, 8th ed. cr. 8vo. 15s. Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern Officer, &c. 8vo. 6s. cl. Newton's (Rev. H.) *The Flight of the Apostate*, a Poem, &c. 3s. 6d. cl. Pastor of Wiltshire and his Flock, 18mo. 2s. cl. Parker's (L.) *Digestion and its Disorders*, post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Parlour Library, Vol. XXIX. 'Sionida', 12mo. 1s. bds. Pausanias's (T.) *Myths and Customs of the Greeks*, 12s. bds. Ranking's (Dr. W. H.) *Half-Yearly Medical Abstract*, Vol. IX. 6s. 6d. Slater's *Shilling Series*, Vol. IV. Longfellow's 'Evangeline.'—Vol. V. 'Lamartine's' 'Raphael', 18mo. 1s. cl. Spittell's (The) by a Layman, 8vo. 9s. cl. Smith's (S.) *Principles of Phrenology*, 2nd ed. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl. Scenes where the Tempter has Triumphed, &c. 10s. 6d. cl. Smith's (S.) *Whether to Go, and Whither*, 18mo. 1s. swd. Smoker's Dream (The), by Oida, 18mo. 1s. swd. Stairwell's (Bp.) *History of Greece*, &c. 12mo. 12s. cl. Thoughts on the Study of Prophecy, by a Barrister, 18mo. 1s. cl. Townsend's (Rev. Dr.) *Miscellaneous Sermons*, 8vo. 12s. cl. Tracts for Christian Seasons, Vol. II. 1s. 4s. 6d. cl. Whiteside's (J.) *Vicissitudes of the Eternal City*, cr. 8vo. 12s. cl. Xenophon's *Anabasis*, English, by Spielman, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Toulouse.

FRANCE has striven more systematically than perhaps any other country ever did to efface from the surface of her soil and from the body of her social system all trace and vestige of her past. To preserve the past—to prevent it from being past and keep it present—is we know as impossible in the moral as in the physical world,—or even more so. But the contrary operation is well nigh as difficult. Assisted in the attempt by a greater number of social revolutions than ever happened to any other country in a similar space of time, France has been more successful in wiping out her moral and social than her physical past. It may be thought, perhaps, that with regard to the former she has completely succeeded. It may be well supposed by the Parisian that not the smallest fragmentary portion of that antediluvian social and moral world which existed in those old, old days when Louis the Sixteenth was king,—days almost as remote to the imagination, if not to chronology, as those of Henry the Fourth—could yet be discovered existing under the sun. Yet such fragments do exist; and may be discovered by the persevering explorer in certain undisturbed by-paths of life,—deep quiet pools, as it were, over which the rapid stream of change sweeps without much moving their sleeping depths. If I were asked to indicate to the philosophic sportsman in search of such phenomena the waters where he might cast his line with the best hope of success, I should point to two or three of the old parliamentary cities of ancient France. Not to Rouen, whose vicinity to the capital and whose commercial activity have rendered it in a social point of view completely a modern town,—nor to some others which similar causes have influenced;—but to slumbering dreamy Rennes, for example, or to quiet old Toulouse. These remote provincial capitals, which once formed each in its district the centre of attraction for the secondary noblesse, as Paris did for those of the first order, have always been affected by those of their descendants to whom circumstances have preserved the means—generally slender enough—of living independently. To all Frenchmen a country life is under any circumstances a penance endured only from imperious necessity. And those to whom the "non cuivis contingit adire Corinthum" of destiny forbids the Paradise of Paris are fain to content themselves with the capital of their province.

Toulouse has the advantage of being abundantly supplied with all the creature-comforts of life,—and the important one of great cheapness. It has been

flooded neither by the wealth of commerce, like Bordeaux or Lyon—nor by that of the English, like Tours or Pau. Its population, on the other hand—some eighty thousand, or thereabout—is such as to secure for it all those necessities of French life, theatres, handsome cafés, "cercles," &c., which make so important a part of human existence on this side of the Channel. It is not to a stranger an interesting town externally nor a handsome one. Built of brick, and seated in the midst of the fertile but wholly uninteresting plain of Upper Languedoc, on the broad Garonne, which (charming as its name sounds to the imaginations of those who have only read of the "sweet south" of France, and have never seen it,) is in truth—at Toulouse at least—as unpoetically lumpy and pea-soup-coloured a river as can be conceived,—Toulouse consists of a congeries of narrow, dingy, ill-paved, intricate, crooked lanes. It has its ancient "Place du Capitole," and its modern "Place Lafayette," both of respectable size,—but of the bulk of the town the above is a truthful description. And it is in the recesses of these dim streets that are led the dim, pale lives of those semi-fossilized specimens of the ante-revolutionary world of whom I have spoken. There, on the second or third floor of some old house of the colour of the gateway of St. James's Palace, the form of whose windows still explains the meaning of the term "croisée," and the flattened gothic arch of whose doorway claims its descent from the sixteenth century, may be found living on say sixty pounds a-year some high-heeled and high-born old dame with her equally ancient *suivante*,—or some M. et Me. de —, too poor, and far too proud, to seek society among the less pure-blooded common world of the present day.

It was with one of this class, an admirable specimen of the old French gentleman (a genus which must shortly be classed with the megatherium and plesiosaurus, that I had the good fortune to walk over the ground of the battle of 1814. Could I have forgotten such an event, it would have been recalled to my memory by a notice in a modern French publication giving a list of Tolosan memorabilia, conceived thus:—'Victoire du Maréchal Soult sur le Duc de Wellington.' I had walked up to the obelisk erected by the town on the height called Calvint "Aux braves morts pour la patrie," and was endeavouring to understand the relative position of the two armies, when I saw sauntering at a little distance an old gentleman, apparently somewhat puzzled how to get rid of his time. I approached, and hazarded some question as to the localities; upon which pulling off his hat, and disclosing a fine head well clothed with silver locks, he said that if I would permit him he should have much pleasure in becoming cicerone to an Englishman over the field of battle. I accepted of course with the best grace I could; and off we set, trudging over the ploughed fields, occupying the heights which formed Soult's position, in a style that made me look with some surprise at my conductor when he told me that he had been in England at the time of the emigration. Perhaps he interpreted my look; for he added—"I was but a young émigré, however; having been ten years old when I went with my father to England."

We began our survey by walking over the high ground which formed the very strong position occupied by the French army. It is a sort of ridge of moderate elevation, which divides the little valley of the Lers from the basin of the Garonne. Immediately at its foot flows the Canal du Midi; and on the other side of that lies the city, which is therefore completely commanded by the eminence in question. The soil is a deep rich loam, far better adapted to the purposes of the farmers, whose wheat now covers it, than to that of the troops who had to march up the hill through it. But little trace is to be seen of the fortifications with which the French had covered the high ground. In one spot the remains of an escarpment bank may yet be seen, in sufficient preservation to give a civilian unlearned in such matters a very adequate idea of the difficulty our troops had to encounter in marching up a steep hill, through deep heavy soil, over a succession of high embankments, and under a tremendous fire. As I stood on the spot and endeavoured to realize the scene to the imagination, it appeared wholly impossible to succeed in dispossessing a determined adversary of such a position with anything like an equal

amount of force. Unlike the publication which I have quoted above, my companion spoke freely of the action as a complete victory on the side of the English. He dwelt much also on the extreme strength and great advantages of Soult's position. But he insisted that our loss must have been infinitely greater than we ever admitted. He had been at Toulouse at the time of the battle, and had been on the ground shortly after it. He pointed out to me the spots where the greatest slaughter had taken place, and described the evidences which then spoke clearly enough of the immense loss of life. He spoke much of Soult's knowledge of Napoleon's abdication previous to the battle. I told him, that it was now universally believed in England that he was not aware of what had happened in Paris. He answered, that the English might be persuaded of it, but that nobody at Toulouse could be made to believe it,—that he himself was quite certain that the news had reached Soult.

We then descended into the valley of the Lers, and walked over the ground which the British troops occupied. Not only had the valley been artificially inundated, and the bridges over the Lers blown up, as the histories of the battle state,—but the bed of that river, naturally but a small stream, had been widened and its banks made steep. Many hundreds of men, my companion told me, had been employed on this work for days before the battle. The river runs rather deep in its bed through a soft clayey soil, easily dug; and was thus readily convertible into a far more serious obstacle to the advance of our troops than it would have been in its natural state. As I saw it, the Lers appeared to me much about such a stream in point of size and rapidity as the Brent in the neighbourhood of Harrow. The whole of the march along the low ground through which the river flows beneath the northern slope of the heights bristling with Soult's cannon and infantry, and which our troops had to pass in a direction from west to east before they charged up the hill, must have been one of no ordinary difficulty.

My old conductor and I having by this time become great friends, he proposed to point out to me before we parted the scene of that mysterious and horrible murder which newspaper readers will remember was committed here some months ago,—and which has taken its place among the annals of crime as the "Affaire Cécile Combettes." That was the name of the murdered girl; whose fate involved circumstances of horror and atrocity which it would answer no good purpose to relate, or even to refer to, were it not that the effect produced on the public mind at Toulouse by the event was such as to throw a curious light on the state of social and religious feeling at the present day in the south of France. The accused, as many readers will no doubt remember, was a brother of the religious society denominated "Frères Ignorantins." The case was one, it must be admitted, of much doubt and difficulty. But the result of the very long inquiry was the condemnation of the prisoner to "travaux forcés à perpétuité,"—which he is now undergoing at Toulon. The fact of the matter, however, which is worth recording, is the strenuous efforts made by the religious world at Toulouse to procure evidence which should acquit the prisoner. The whole town was divided into two hostile camps upon the subject. No means, it is asserted, were scrupled at by the "parti prêtre" to effect their object. My guide was, as might be supposed from his previous history, a strong legitimist,—and as such of course a member of the "parti prêtre." When I asked him, however, his own opinion on the matter, he answered, that the case was a very doubtful one,—that he could not help thinking, for his own part, that the "frère ignorantin" was the guilty person, but that he ought not to have been convicted on the evidence.

Then we talked of the state of parties in France; and my friend expressed his very decided opinion that further disturbances must take place before permanent tranquillity could be hoped for. He thought that if the North of France could decide matters the Orleans family would return,—and that the Duc de Bordeaux would be sovereign as surely if the South were to choose. No party in France, he said, of any consideration in any point of view wished or would be content with the continuance of the republic. I can add to his opinion from my

own experience during the two months I have been travelling through the departments of the South, whatever weight may be due to the fact, that in talking to a vast variety of people of all classes and ranks, I have not yet met with one who approves of the republic or looks upon its permanent duration as possible.

As for the stock sights of Toulouse,—its churches, town hall, museum, &c.,—I say nothing. They will all be found duly chronicled in Murray's Red Book. But I must bestow a word on a spot the most striking to me of any perhaps in Toulouse,—the square of St. George, in the centre of which the unfortunate Calas underwent the iniquitous doom awarded to him by the parliament of Toulouse. It is one of the spots which seems as if it were adapted to its story; and continues nearly unchanged since the time when it was lighted up by the blaze of the fagots which burned the heretic. The same dingy red brick houses, with their mullioned windows few and far between, which then were crowded with eager faces and greedy eyes, still for the most part surround it. In the middle of the space is a fountain. But unlike all the other fountains in every town in France,—which have always more or less pretensions to decorative beauty,—that of the ill-omened Place St. Georges is surmounted by a huge square mass of brickwork rough and rugged. I could have fancied it a fitting monument of the deed which was done there.

I will conclude my letter with a morsel by way of *bonne-bouche*, of genuine and authentic royal biography. The informant from whom I have it is the *filie de chambre* at my inn, the Hôtel de l'Europe:—a source of information, if not very exalted, equal probably in point of dignity to that of much of the gossip which reaches ordinary mortals anent their rulers. It so chanced that my predecessor in No. 4 at the Hôtel de l'Europe was poor Charles Albert, passing by Toulouse in his sad journey from the fatal field of Novara to his retirement in Portugal. He arrived in an ordinary carriage with a valet and courier only,—and nobody guessed who he was. He was put into the first bed-room that happened to be vacant; and might have quitted Toulouse in as strict incognito as he entered it, had not my friend the chamber-maid received from the hands of the valet a silver warming-pan (!) for the purpose of warming the royal sheets. On the lid of this magnificent but tell-tale pan were emblazoned the royal arms of Sardinia. The maid showed the pan to her master,—and the cat was out of the bag. Hence monarchy may learn that when they travel *incog.* they should leave at home the state warming-pan with the other trappings of royalty. *Au reste*, if any inquiring mind should speculate on the possible reasons which induced the King of Sardinia to travel with so strange a piece of furniture, all that I can do towards elucidating the matter is to remind the reader that warming-pans are not generally met with in Italian inns; their functions being performed by placing between the sheets a simple apparatus consisting of a pot of burning charcoal suspended in a little wooden frame:—an operation which the Italian chamber-maids call, by a metaphor more expressive than reverent, "putting a priest in the bed." T.A.T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the Slave Trade have just presented their half-yearly Report. Again it is unfavourable to the policy which, at so much cost of blood and treasure to ourselves, and of so much additional suffering to the poor negroes, we have long followed. Every day's experience in the African bights—as elsewhere—goes to prove that human feeling and respect for rights are not to be promoted by violence. The empire of force is not the empire of reason. Fleets and armaments are, after all, but poor guardians of civilization: the sources of morals and the social conditions which depend on moral sentiments for purity and health lie in a region far above the reach of bayonets and Congreve rockets. Blockade and barracoen-burning have but increased the evils which they were intended to suppress. While this same species of campaigning is continued, the cruelties attending the exportation of slaves will, it is but too probable, increase. The Committee notice that some proposals have been made which are supposed to be calculated to increase the efficacy of the preventive system: such as the

wholesale destruction of barracoens,—infliction of the penalties of piracy on the captains and crews of vessels engaged in the trade,—forcible liberation of all slaves carried into the Brazils and into the colonies of Spain; but they reject such suggestions, and add emphatically that they "are constrained to believe that no modification of the system of force can effect the suppression of the slave trade." In this opinion we are compelled reluctantly to concur. We are convinced, by the result of these well-meant experiments, that the solution of this great difficulty must be sought only in the internal improvement of Africa,—in the civilization of the native races of that continent. The experiment which we have made was nobly conceived:—an armament operating in the name of justice is a novelty in history. If we have failed, we have failed honourably: we have merited success though we have not obtained it. But what is now wanted is, that we shall acknowledge the failure—and change our policy. While the native chiefs of the Negro coast are willing to sell slaves, and Portuguese merchants are anxious to buy labour, nothing that we can do can prevent the abominable traffic. Philanthropy may not move faster than civilization. Force having failed, pacific means should now be tried. How much might have been done in the way of teaching at the cost of the blockade? Not teaching of alphabet and catechisms merely,—but teaching of how to build houses, cultivate land, gather in harvests. The hoe and the spade cost less than the bayonet and rapier,—and seeds and roots are not dearer than gunpowder and shrapnel shells. The African chiefs sell slaves because they want articles of European manufacture, and have little else to exchange for Manchester cotton but brawn and sinews. The traffic will cease of itself when the African finds it profitable to labour at home. A band of skilful and practical men working in the spirit of a Howard would do more for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa in ten years than a blockading squadron in a century. The English Jack-tar is not the right sort of man to instruct the Negro.

The Professors whose courses came into operation at Cambridge under the new Graces have published a programme of their arrangements for 1849-50. The number of lectures in each course is not to exceed twenty-five—nor to fall below twenty. Three guineas give the student, whom the Graces require to attend, admission to one Professor for one or more courses,—five guineas to all for all time. Each professor will hold an examination; "and it shall be provided, by communication among the Professors, that the amount of the difficulties which the candidate is required to surmount by each Professor be not very different." The written answers of the candidates are to be kept by the Registrar for at least one year accessible to members of the Senate by an order from the Vice-Chancellor. All this is for the ordinary examinations. The arrangements as to days, &c., for the Triposes of the moral and of the natural sciences is also given; and it is added that it will probably be thought advisable by each of the Professors to state in his lectures or by means of a Syllabus the general range and nature of the examination which he intends to hold,—and to point out what books, if any, in addition to his lectures, will be useful in preparing students for his examination. This is quite right, even where the examiners actually teach their subjects: how much more necessary when, as in the case of the University of London, the examiners are not teachers, and the students in twenty different colleges are all at sea as to what the subjects mean and the extent to which they are to be carried!

The *Worcester Chronicle* brings the case of the Grammar School of the town of Kidderminster before the notice of the public. The abuses in the administration of these Grammar School trusts are unfortunately so common as to excite little notice:—the case of Kidderminster is one of a thousand. As usual, it seems that a spirit of caste dominates the management. The boys on the legal foundation are pushed aside, and the advantages of the trust are illegally conferred on the boarders. By the terms of the bequest the day-boys only are entitled to the annual prizes,—but this provision is openly set aside by the masters. Out of the nineteen prizes given this year sixteen were awarded to the boarders. The income of the trust is

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about 7000, or 8000 a-year; but so faulty is the system that only thirteen boys are taken into the school for their education, while accommodation can be found for 42 boarders! Will no patriotic member of the People's House undertake to demand an inquiry into the management of these public institutions? A reputation is to be got by the first honourable man who shall move effectually in the matter.

We have received from a correspondent, in reference to our remarks [*ante*, p. 621] on the great improvements recently effected in the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, a suggestion to which he requests us to give publicity for the sake of a very numerous class to which he belongs. Admitting the advantage gained by the new entrance to the gardens from the interior of the Park, he yet urges that something is required to be done for providing easier access to the gardens by means of conveyances for those who, like himself, have not carriages of their own. As Omnibuses are excluded from the Park, the general public are under present arrangements set down at such a distance from any entrance as to render the difficulty of taking a family of young people very great.

We observe that Messrs. Southgate & Barrett are about to sell by auction the library of the Rev. H. F. Lyte. The sale commences on the 4th of July, and will continue for sixteen days, and we draw the attention of those who may propose being present to the fact that it is to take place in the evening of each day at six o'clock.

In spite of the ancient and respectable apprehensions of the men of Derby, it would seem that the route to the East is becoming more and more the pathway of the tourist, under the temptation of the gradually increasing facilities which are making its "rugged ways smooth and its rough places plain."

The conquest over the simoom will naturally be lamented by those who mourn over all the ancient superstitions which the inexorable progress of science is sweeping from the earth, and who see in their destruction the loosening of those anchors by means of which the vessel of old England has so long ridden safely and gallantly upon the waters. The class is, however, not, we fancy, a very large one; and they, on the other hand, who mean to travel with the times, and think the eastern desert just as well without its demons, will probably be glad to know what is reported by Sir John Pirie (who had been commissioned to inquire by the Oriental Peninsular Company) as to the means taken for exorcizing them.

Mr John Pirie had received from Abbas Pacha orders to have an additional steamboat constructed for the service of the Nile and two for the Mahmoudieh Canal,—to be for the exclusive use of passengers. Hitherto the boats which navigated the canal did not enter the Nile; and travellers were obliged to land at the Sluice of Aïfêk, and traverse the city on foot for the purpose of embarking on the river.

Now, the canal boats will enter the Nile, transferring the passengers directly to the river boats. For this purpose the canal has to be deepened, and the work of channeling has already commenced. But another and more important labour is also in progress, and far advanced,—which brings together a strange confusion of heterogeneous images and words,—that of *macadamizing* the desert from Cairo to Suez. The distance is eighty-five English miles.

The "ship of the desert"—foundering amid the desec or coming in half a wreck—is lost to poetry. The distance,—which had once no certain figure measured in time—is to be done in sixteen hours; six of which are given to repose at the sixteen stations established on the route. All the interest attaching to wells missed or found dry is ruthlessly swept away. There is water everywhere for man and for his iron horse. The steamboats which navigate the Red Sea cannot approach Suez within a league and a half,—and travellers were hitherto conveyed on board by means of small open boats. Now, a steamboat is building at Boulak for this service. The director in chief of the transit is an Egyptian, Heredin Bey; but he has appointed an Englishman his sub-director,—and all the agents along the road are English.

The papers of the last ten days have announced a variety of deaths, none of which should be passed over without a word of record. On the 24th inst. died at Norwich, W. Smyth, Esq.,—

for many years Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge. Prof. Smyth was born, we believe, at Liverpool,—and was the eldest son of an eminent barrister. Having had an excellent education, and being endowed with great energy and first-rate talents, he betook himself to the study of history, poetry, and the arts. He published a volume of poems, called 'English Lyrics,' and on being appointed to the professorial chair at Cambridge discharged its duties by giving courses of lectures,—distinguished by well-digested knowledge, full of vigour, enthusiasm for the great and beautiful, and a love of liberal institutions. They were published; and have gone through three or four editions. He more recently published a little work, entitled 'Evidence of the Truths of Christianity,' addressed to laymen, without his name. He was well known for his great conversational powers, his extensive knowledge of men and things, his fund of anecdote, and his remarkable vivacity.—On the 21st at his residence on Clapham Common, in the 81st year of his age, John Hatchard, Esq.,—for fifty years the senior partner in the well-known publishing firm of Hatchard & Sons, in Piccadilly.—On the 20th, Mr. Clift, long the conservator of the Hunterian Museum in the Royal College of Surgeons.—In Paris, Agricultural Science has sustained a loss by the death of M. François Philippart, Professor at the Institute de Grignon and at the National School at Versailles; founder of the Botanical Garden at Versailles,—which also he directed,—and originator of the Agricultural Institute now in progress of establishment in that town. The sciences are sufferers by the death also of M. Jean-Marc Bourguery, author of the great French work on 'The Anatomy of Man.'

We have received a letter from a correspondent in reference to one of the topics discussed by us in our notice of Dr. Herbert Mayo's book on 'Popular Superstitions' [*ante*, p. 534]. The passage which the writer takes for his text is,—"We ourselves have never come upon the traces of a well authenticated ghost or vampire story;"—and he desires to know what will be considered a sufficient authentication? We pass over his more commonplace arguments,—which are for the most part commonplace assumptions; but one argument of considerable ingenuity he shall have the opportunity of laying before our readers.

"We have a great difficulty to contend with (he says) on account of the premature conclusions of science that such appearances are not objective but subjective. It is no longer questioned that individuals perceive apparitions; but the testimony of these individuals does not avail to settle the dispute,—because it is said that these visions are but phantoms conjured up by the imagination as a result of disturbance of bodily health. By this method the whole question is already prejudged; and the fact is triumphantly pointed out, that certain individuals who had been gifted or tortured with this peculiar faculty had lost it by blood letting or the removal of some symptom of bodily derangement. Allow me to suggest that this is not satisfactory,—and may be made to tell as much for the reality of apparitions (as subjective phenomena) as against them. Baron Richenbach's experiments on the influence of magnets supply us with a valuable illustration. He discovered that certain persons only who were in a peculiar bodily condition could discern flame-like emanations from the poles of magnets,—that these appearances were not visible to persons in health. The testimony of all persons who saw this phenomenon was consistent and corroborative. The real objectivity of this flame has been clearly proved by its action on a daguerreotype plate carefully secured from all light. The analogy of this with ghost-seeing is close;—why may not ghosts be objective as well as this flame of the magnet? The condition necessary to the faculty's exercise is, in both cases, the same,—a morbid sensibility of the perception; remove this morbid sensibility by medical treatment, and the faculty is lost."

Now, we are not going to enter into a discussion on the probability of the existence of ghosts. But, in answer to our correspondent, we will say, first,—that Baron Richenbach's experiments partake too much of the insecurity to which all observations are exposed that are made on facts involving human motives and human volition, to be admitted as a foundation for analogical argument. In the second place,—if we admit the validity of Baron Richenbach's experiments, the objectivity of ghosts would yet as much as ever have to be proved. To talk of prejudging is nonsense;—the onus of proof in all such extraordinary cases rests on the parties asserting. These magnetic apparitions would not have been accepted as objective realities but for the more sensible test,—wanting in the case of ghosts,—by which they have been established. It is precisely

our previous knowledge of the fact of electric fluid being characterized by *visible* phenomena which renders the Baron's surmise with regard to the more mystical fact of some persons seeing it under diseased conditions who cannot under others, credible at all. We have in the one case a proof,—which we want in the other.—Many other objections might be urged to our correspondent's theory:—as, for instance, how that persons when they see ghosts see one at a time,—and mostly see the same one; whereas, if there were a perceptive exaltation such as our correspondent supposes, the whole spiritual world should be perceived.—The best test, however, for the objectivity of ghosts is that proposed by Sir David Brewster. If truly an objective phenomenon, he says that by pressing on the eye of the observer they would become doubled in the same way as all other external objects. All ghosts have hitherto resisted this test. When we hear of one that will submit to this and other experiments, we may feel inclined to discuss the theory of their separate existence.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN. Admission (From Eight o'clock till Seven), 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. JOHN FRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, including the TOWN COLLECTION of the EARL of YARBOROUGH, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. GEORGE NIOOL, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, FIFTH STREET, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

EXHIBITION of ETTN'S PAINTINGS, STUDIES, &c. in AID of the FORMATION of a NATIONAL GALLERY of BRITISH ART, is NOW OPEN, daily, from Nine till Dusk, at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. An impression of 'Mercy interceding for the Vanquished,' engraved by Mr. G. T. Doo, will be presented to Subscribers of 12 1s.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—New Exhibition, representing the VALLEY of ROSKILL, Bernese Oberland, with the effects of a Storm in the Alps; and the INTERIOR of the CHURCH of SANTA CROCE, at FLORENCE, with all the gradations of Light and Shade, from Noonday to Midnight.—N.B. The Grand Machine Organ, by Gray and Davison, will perform in both Pictures. Open from Ten till Six.

ROYAL MISSISSIPPI PAINTING.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANYARD'S Great Picture having returned from Windsor Castle, where it was exhibited by command to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, having received Royal Approbation, is now open as usual at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening at Half-past Seven. Doors open half an hour before commencing. Admission, Lower Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, by Mr. J. H. Ashler, daily, at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. LECTURE, by Dr. Buchholfer, on 'MAGNETIC FORCE IN FREEZING,' &c., in which Bostmyr's experiment exhibiting the FORMATION of ICE in a RED-HEAT VESSEL, will be shown. A LECTURE on CHARACTER, with PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. Russell Esq., every Evening at Eight o'clock. THE MICROSCOPE. THE DISSOLVING VIEWS include Scenes in AUSTRALIA and VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, from Original Drawings taken on the spot. J. Skinner, Esq., also a NEW SERIES of DIORAMIC EFFECTS, by Mr. Child, NEW CHROMATROPE. DIVER and DIVING BELLS.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

SOCIETIES

ROYAL.—May 3.—The Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair.

A paper was read, entitled 'On the Reduction of the Thermometrical Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society from the year 1774 to 1781, and from the year 1781 to 1843.' By J. Glaisher, Esq.—In this paper the author states that he has examined all the thermometrical observations which have been made at the Royal Society, with the view of ascertaining whether the diurnal variations at different epochs were in accordance with those which he had determined from the Greenwich observations, and which are contained in his paper published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1848. The result of this investigation was, that the corrections contained in the tables in his former paper were applicable to the observations of all the years since 1774. The author is led from these examinations to the conclusion,—1st, that the instruments used have been uniformly good; 2ndly, that the observations have been faithfully recorded as read from the instruments; 3rdly, that the readings have been taken with care with respect to the times stated; and lastly, that the observations were worth the necessary labour of reduction. He finds, however, that some of the more recent observations of the self-registering instruments are liable to

some uncertainty. He states that the mean temperature of every month was determined in the first instance from the observations which had been made during the day, and secondly, from the observations of the self-registering instruments. Tables were appended showing the monthly, quarterly, and yearly mean temperatures, with those of groups of years, and other tables exhibiting the departure of every individual result from the mean of all. The author concludes by stating, that hitherto the mean temperature at Somerset House has been estimated too high. He does not here enter into the investigation as to whether the temperature as now determined is too high for the geographical position and elevation of Somerset House, but proposes to do so, in a paper he is preparing with the view of connecting the Somerset House with the Greenwich series, and of bringing up all the results to the present time. He hopes also, at some future time, to present results from the barometrical observations arranged in a similar manner.

May 10.—The Earl of Rosse in the chair.—Read:—Remarks on M. De la Rive's Theory for the Physical Explanation of the Causes which produce the Diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Declination, by Lieut.-Col. Sabine.—The *Annales de Chimie* for March contains a letter from M. De la Rive, in which a theory is proposed, professing to explain on physical principles the general phenomena of the diurnal variation of the magnetic declination, and, in particular, the phenomena observed at St. Helena and at the Cape of Good Hope, described in a paper communicated by me to the Royal Society in 1847, and printed in the Philosophical Transactions. Although I doubt not that the inadequacy of the theory proposed by M. De la Rive for the solution of this interesting problem will be at once recognized by those who have studied the facts which have become known to us by means of the exact methods of investigation adopted in the magnetic observatories of recent establishment, yet there is danger that the names of De la Rive and Arago, held in high and deserved estimation as authorities on such subjects, attached to a theory, which moreover claims reception on the ground of its accordance with "well-ascertained facts" and "with principles of physics positively established," may operate prejudicially in checking the inquiries which may be in progress in other quarters into the causes which really occasion the phenomena in question; I have thought it desirable therefore to point out some of the particulars in which M. De la Rive's theory fails to represent correctly the facts which it professes to explain, and others which appear to me to be at variance with and opposed to it. 1. M. De la Rive's theory, in a few words, is as follows:—In consequence of the inequalities of temperature in the higher and lower strata of the atmosphere, electric currents are generated, which in the higher regions proceed from the equator to the poles, and return at the surface of the earth from the poles to the equator; the return current causing in the northern hemisphere the north end of the magnet to deviate in the one direction, and in the southern hemisphere in the opposite direction; the deviation being at any given place greatest at the hour (about 1^h 30 P.M.) when the difference of temperature in the upper and lower strata of the atmosphere is greatest, and of course increasing until that hour, and subsequently diminishing. That the north end of the magnet does thus deviate in the forenoon towards the west in the northern hemisphere, and towards the east in the southern hemisphere, and return in both cases in the opposite directions in the afternoon, were facts known before the establishment of the magnetic observatories; but M. De la Rive's explanation of them appears to have been suggested, and its appropriateness, as he considers, is shown by its affirmed accordance with the peculiarity in the phenomena made known to us by the observations at the Magnetic Observatory at St. Helena. This peculiarity is as follows: the deviation which constitutes the principal part of the diurnal variation at St. Helena is not uniform in its direction throughout the year; in one part of the year it is to the west and in the other part of the year to the east; and consequently during certain months the movement of the magnet is in the contrary direction to that which prevails at the same hours during the other months. Now, St. Helena is situated within the tropics, and M. De la Rive infers from

his theory that in all places so situated the diurnal variation should be in one direction when the sun's declination is north of the latitude of the place, and in the contrary direction when the sun's declination is south of the latitude of the place: and hence he too hastily concludes that his theory accords with the characteristics of the diurnal variation at St. Helena. When, however, the facts are closely examined it is seen that they do by no means accord with M. De la Rive's supposition. Whoever will be at the pains to refer to the paper printed in the Philosophical Transactions will perceive—on evidence which admits of no uncertainty—that the two portions of the year in which the diurnal variation is in contrary directions at that island, are not determined, as M. De la Rive supposes, by the declination of the sun relatively to the latitude of the place, but by the declination of the sun relatively to the equinoctial line. The sun is vertical at St. Helena, passing to the south in the first week of November; and again when passing to the north in the first week of February; consequently, the two portions into which the year is thus divided, are respectively the one of three and the other of nine months' duration; but the actual portions in which the contrary diurnal movements of the magnets take place at St. Helena are of equal duration, and consist of six months and six months; the dividing periods coinciding unequivocally, not with the sun's verticality at St. Helena, but with the equinoxes.—2. But if M. De la Rive's explanation be thus inconsistent in respect to the dates of the transition periods of the phenomena at St. Helena, it must be regarded as altogether at variance with, and opposed to, the phenomena at the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape is not situated within the tropics; its latitude is 33° 56' south; the sun is throughout the year well to the north of its zenith; and therefore according to M. De la Rive's theory the deviations should be in one and the same direction throughout the year. But the fact is not so; for the same contrariety in the direction of the diurnal variation at different portions of the year takes place at the Cape as at St. Helena; the two portions of the year in which the opposite phenomena prevail, are also identical at the two stations; and at both the change in the direction of the deviation takes place when the sun crosses the equinoctial line; the deviation being to the west at both stations when the sun is in the northern signs, and to the east when he is in the southern signs.—3. But in considering a theory which comes before us claiming the high distinction of affording a physical explanation of facts which are known to us by well-ascertained observation, we ought not to confine our view to those points only for which it professes to supply the explanation: these are certainly tests as far as they go;—and in the present instance the conclusion from them is not favourable to the theory proposed;—but we should also notice the deficiencies of the theory; or those points wherein it neither furnishes nor attempts to furnish explanations of circumstances which are amongst the most remarkable facts of the case. They may be possibly amongst the most difficult to explain; but no physical theory can be regarded as meeting the facts which does not at least attempt an explanation of them. I may name as the most prominent in interest amongst these the striking fact, that the Cape of Good Hope should be one of the stations at which this remarkable peculiarity, of a contrariety of movement at different periods, takes place. It is known that it does not occur at places situated in corresponding latitudes north of the geographical equator; at Algiers, for example,—which is moreover nearly in the same geographical meridian as the Cape, and where the magnetic inclination is nearly the same towards the north as is the case at the Cape towards the south. It may be correct perhaps to view the corresponding phenomena at St. Helena and the Cape as those belonging to magnetically equatorial stations; but they are certainly not those peculiar to or characteristic of geographically equatorial stations, which would be the condition in M. De la Rive's theory. There are thus two parts in the problem which await a physical explanation: on the one hand the cause is required of the contrariety of movement, as well as of the times at which the different movements occur, the latter having obviously a dependence on the sun's position whether in the northern or the

southern signs; and, on the other hand, the cause must be shown why certain stations are thus affected and others not: a distinction which obviously does not depend on situation in regard to the geographical equator or to the tropical divisions of the globe. I have myself been led to infer that the peculiarity in question results from and is indicative of proximity to the line of least magnetic force, regarded as physically the separating line on the surface of the globe between the northern and southern magnetic hemispheres; under this explanation the peculiarity would be strictly a magnetically-equatorial one. It results from the present position of the four points of maximum intensity at the surface of the earth, that the intermediate line of least intensity departs considerably in the Southern Atlantic from the middle or geographically-equatorial portion of the globe, and passes between the Cape and St. Helena, and consequently not far from either of those stations. As far as I have yet been able to examine I have found that the same peculiarity does exist at all other stations which are near this line, and at none which are remote from it. But however this may be, the accordance of the phenomena at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena and their dissimilarity from those at other stations is a well ascertained fact, of far too much bearing and importance to be passed without notice; and we may anticipate that its cause must occupy a prominent place in the theory which shall be ultimately received, as affording a solution of the problem of the diurnal variation.

May 24.—The Earl of Rosse in the chair.—The following papers were read:—An appendix to a paper 'On the Variations of the Acidity of the Urine in the State of Health'—'On the Influence of Medicines on the Acidity of the Urine.' By H. B. Jones.

'On the Direct Production of Heat by Magnetism.' By W. R. Grove, Esq. The author recites the experiments of Marrian, Beaton, Wertheim and De la Rive on the phenomenon made known some years ago, that soft iron when magnetized emitted a sound or musical note. He also mentions an experiment of his own, where a tube was filled with the liquid in which magnetic oxide had been prepared, and surrounded by a coil; this showed to a spectator looking through it an increase of the transmitted light when the coil was electrized. All these experiments the author considers go to prove that whenever magnetization takes place a change is produced in the molecular condition of the substances magnetized; and it occurred to him that if this be the case a species of molecular friction might be expected to obtain, and by such molecular friction heat might be produced. In proving the correctness of these conjectures difficulties presented themselves, the principal of which was that with electro-magnets the heat produced by the electrized coil surrounding them might be expected to mask any heat developed by the magnetism. This interference the author considers he eliminated by surrounding the poles of an electro-magnet with cisterns of water, and by this means, and by covering the keeper with flannel and other expedients, he was enabled to produce in a cylindrical soft-iron keeper when rapidly magnetized and demagnetized a rise of temperature several degrees beyond that which obtained in the electro-magnet, and which therefore could not have been due to conduction or radiation of heat from such magnet. By filling the cisterns with water colder than the electro-magnet, the latter could be cooled while the keeper was being heated by the magnetization. The author subsequently obtained distinct thermic effects in a bar of soft iron placed opposite to a rotating permanent steel magnet. To eliminate the effects of magneto-electrical currents, the author then made experiments with non-magnetic metals and with silico-borate of lead, substituted for the iron keepers, but no thermic effects were developed. He then tried the magnetic metals nickel and cobalt, and obtained thermic effects with both, and in proportion to their magnetic intensity. Some questions of theory relating to the rationale of the action of what are termed "the imponderables" and to terrestrial magnetism then were discussed; and the author concluded by stating that he considered his experiments prove, that whenever a bar of iron or other magnetic metal is magnetized its temperature is raised.

June 7.—
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June 7.—The Annual Meeting for the election of Fellows.—The Earl of Rosse in the chair.—His Lordship addressed the Society.—Mr. Tooke moved the following resolution:—"That the election of Fellows be adjourned until Thursday the 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, and that it be recommended to the Council that the list for such election shall comprise the names of all the candidates, designating those selected by the Council in such manner as may be deemed fit." The resolution having been seconded by Dr. J. Lee, the Marquis of Northampton moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Sir Henry De la Beche, and carried:—"That the Society do now proceed to the election of Fellows." The votes having been collected, the following gentlemen were elected:—J. C. Adams, Esq., T. Andrews, M.D., R. A. C. Austen, Esq., C. Barry, Esq., B. C. Brodie, Esq., J. Dalrymple, Esq., J. Glaisher, Esq., Sir R. Kane, M.D., W. Lassell, Esq., H. B. Leeson, M.D., A. C. Ramsay, Esq., J. Scott Russell, Esq., F. Sibson, M.D., R. Stephenson, Esq., Lieut.-Col. P. Yorke.

On the motion of Sir C. Lemon, Bart., seconded by the Marquis of Northampton, it was resolved,—"That the noble President be requested to communicate to the Government of the United States the expression of the thanks of the Royal Society for the steps taken to ascertain the fate of the Expedition under Sir John Franklin, F.R.S., and to afford relief if it shall be necessary."

June 14.—The Earl of Rosse, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—"On Carbonate of Lime as an Ingredient of Sea Water," by J. Davy.—"Considering the manner in which cliffs consisting of limestone are worn away by sea-water in situations not favourable to the disengagement of carbonic acid gas; and, on the other hand, the manner in which sand is consolidated and converted into sandstone in other situations favourable to the disengagement of this acid gas, and the deposition of carbonate of lime (the cementing principle) in consequence, the author has been induced to make trials of the water of the ocean, in crossing the Atlantic, to endeavour to ascertain whether carbonate of lime is widely diffused through the ocean, or is an ingredient of sea-water at no great distance from land.—The results of his experiments have been of a negative kind, seeming to show that carbonate of lime exists principally in seas, where its presence is most easily accounted for, and where in the economy of nature, it may be supposed, it is most useful. The author describes also some trials which he made on sea-water in relation to the sulphate of lime it contains, which he found to be variable in quantity in different situations. He suggests the propriety of having more extended inquiry made on this point, believing that the results may be important in connection with steam navigation,—the injurious incrustation which is liable to form in boilers at sea, being composed chiefly of this compound."

"On the Universal Law of Attraction, including that of Gravitation, as a particular case of approximation deducible from the principle that equal and similar particles of matter move similarly relatively to each other." By J. K. Smythies, Esq.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 13.—Sir C. Lyell in the chair.—"On the Valley of the English Channel," by R. A. C. Austen, Esq. The English Channel occupies a valley which may be described as one of depression between two parallel systems of elevation. This is shown by the dip of the secondary strata on either side being towards its centre. The epoch of this depression will depend on the age of the deposits included in it,—which show that it has been under water at many distinct periods. When the submarine forests, seen on many parts of the coast, grew, it must, on the other hand, have been at a higher level; and hence Mr. Austen infers that it was dry land during the whole period of the comline and red crag formations. These ancient forests not only pass below the present sea, but are covered by other formations, known as raised beaches. The materials spread over the bed of the Channel seem chiefly derived from the coast line. For the first few fathoms' depth the sea-bed is constantly changing; and the author has seen almost every portion of the south coast in the condition of sand, gravel, or bare rock at different times. In consequence

of the prevailing direction of the winds the shingle moves constantly from west to east,—some pebbles found in the Chesil bank being derived from rocks not found nearer than Torbay. On the other hand, the raised beaches on the coast of Cornwall contain many chalk flints which can only have come from the east. These seem to have been carried westward during the pleistocene period, when the last depression of the Channel took place, connecting it with the Northern Ocean area,—when also blocks of northern rocks were carried south into it, like those found on the coast of Sussex. At that time, however, the Wealden was dry land; as the northern drift, which may be traced into the valley of the Thames, thins out and disappears before reaching it,—as is well seen in the Reading and Reigate Railway cuttings. The west of England seems also to have been above sea at that period, though divided from the Weald by a strait. These tracts are distinguished by E. and W. axes of elevation; and the same system prevails in South Wales and in the south of Ireland,—neither of which districts appear to have been submerged at that time. The depth to which the abrading action of the waves caused by winds extends is not more than 40 to 50 feet. The tidal currents reach much deeper; as shown by the rippling of the surface over banks and shoals with a minimum depth of 40 to 45 fathoms, and over the Sole Bank at 80 fathoms, where the water is broken, even in the calmest weather. To this motion the distribution of materials over the sea-bed is owing. These, as shown in a coloured map of the Channel, are carried outwards from the shore, and become finer as the distance and the depth increase. The bearing of this on geology is obvious:—the sedimentary rocks now exposed being merely the aggregates of the soundings of ancient seas. The present deposits also increase horizontally and not vertically; so that they do not fill up the sea or diminish the depth shown by soundings. In conclusion, Mr. Austen referred to the sudden increase in the depth of the sea, as shown by soundings beyond the line of 200 fathoms. On losing the bottom with a line of this length, 400 fathoms often fail to obtain soundings. This remarkable line of sudden depression he considers to have formed the coast line of an old continent belonging to the middle tertiary period, which attained its maximum elevation in the interval between the pliocene and pleistocene marine beds.

The following papers were also read:—"Remarks on the Inferior Oolite near Cheltenham," by the Rev. P. B. Brodie; "Section of the lower portion of the Sydney Coal-Field in Cape Breton," by R. Brown, Esq.; "On the Genus Nerinea, with an Account of the Species found in Portugal," by D. Sharpe, Esq.; "On the Occurrence of productive Iron-Ore in the Eocene Formations of Hampshire," by A. Tyler, Esq.; and "Section of the Railway Cutting at Buckingham," by W. Stowe, Esq.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—June 18.—T. Bellamy, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Fergusson read a paper "On the History of the Pointed Arch." Dismissing the usual theories invented to account for the mode in which its form may have been suggested, and rejecting also the narrow limits into which the inquiry into its history had hitherto been confined, he commenced dividing the subject into four sections or series of pointed arches:—the two earliest belonging to the East, the two others to Northern Europe. The first series Mr. Fergusson defined as commencing with the earliest dawn of architectural history, and extending downwards to the period of Roman domination. He pointed to examples of the form as existing in the Pyramids of Gizeh and of Merie, and also as found in the Great Oasis at El Kargeh. This branch of the subject was further illustrated by examples taken from the sepulchres and city walls of ancient Etruria, from similar remains in ancient Greece,—more especially at Mycene,—and lastly from Assos, and other places in Asia Minor, showing how universal the form was at a very early period in all Pelagic countries. He then pointed out how completely this form was lost under the all-pervading influence of the Romans, who introduced everywhere their own favourite round arch; but proceeded to show how immediately on the decline of their influence the pointed arch re-appeared in all the countries of the East: illustrating

this by examples drawn from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem,—now known as the Mosque of Omar,—but which, he asserted, was the identical edifice raised by Constantine the Great on that spot. His other examples were taken from the Mosque at Diarbekr, a building in the same style and of the same age as the Mosque at Jerusalem — the Palace of Khosroes at Ctesiphon — the Aqueducts of Constantinople, and other edifices of that period; in all which the pointed form of arch is still found. He then showed how the Arabs who, as a nomadic race, had no architecture of their own, adopted the pointed form of arch; using it as early as the twenty-first year of the Hejira, and continuing the use of it almost universally from that time to the present hour in all the countries of the East, and also in Sicily, as well as in their oldest edifices in Spain. In the latter country, however, it appeared that they most generally adopted the round or horse-shoe form of arch; thus confirming the idea that the Arabs had no architecture of their own, but adopted the forms of the country which they occupied.—The third series Mr. Fergusson called the Provençale, and defined it as a style existing to the south of the Loire, to the north of the Garonne, and as extending from the Gulf of Nice to the Bay of Biscay. The date he assigned to this style was from the age of Charlemagne to about the end of the eleventh century. He adduced instances of this early pointed-arch style from the Churches of Notre Dame d'Avignon, churches at Vaison, the Churches of Pernes and Carcassone, the Cathedral of Cahors, St. Front Perigueux, the Abbeys of Souillac and Moissac, and more especially of Loches, &c. All of these he maintained to be earlier than the round-arch styles in as far as their pointed peculiarities are concerned, and certainly as preceding in every respect the true Gothic styles, with which they had little or no affinity.—The fourth and last division of the subject was the true Gothic style; which arose in Northern Europe in the latter half of the twelfth century, was perfected in the first part of the thirteenth, and continued to be practised so generally till the Reformation.

With regard to the invention of the pointed arch, Mr. Fergusson showed that the second style certainly arose from the first; but mentioned that the Western nations had no right to claim as an invention what had so long been practised in the East, and which they certainly saw and knew long before they adopted it. But though this may have suggested the form, he maintained, with Dr. Whewell, that it was only its practical utility or necessity that could have rendered it so universally prevalent; and he pointed out the manner by which, not only in the Provençale, but also in the true Gothic styles the greatest constructive difficulties were solved by its adoption. Mr. Fergusson concluded by distinguishing between the invention of the pointed arch and of the Gothic style. The former he conceived to be an idea borrowed from the East; the latter he maintained to be a thoroughly native and original creation, owing all its beauty and perfection to the talents and energy of the native architects of Europe,—who combined to elaborate it out of the chaos of classical fragments which they had inherited.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—June 19.—J. Field, Esq. President, in the chair.—The paper read was "On the Employment of High-pressure Steam, working expansively, in Marine Engines," by Mr. J. Seaward. This communication was described to be the substance of a reply, by the author, to questions asked by the Secretary of the Admiralty. It first reviewed the mode of working marine engines for some years past; and noticed the gradual change that had occurred,—particularly the tendency to use high-pressure steam instead of that of a pressure of about four pounds above the atmosphere. It then examined the system of cutting off the steam at various parts of the stroke; and as at the same time a remarkable augmentation had occurred in the speed of the vessels, which was naturally attributed to that cause, it inquired into these several causes and effects, as well as into the reduction in the consumption of fuel which took place. In this examination, all the arguments for and against the use of high steam, and on the presumed gain or loss of mechanical power in the use of the expansion principle in the cylinder, were can-

vassed; and the paper wound up with the replies of the author to the three questions from the Admiralty, to this effect:—"The highest pressure of steam that we have, in any case, put upon a marine boiler of our own construction, was about 16 lb. to the square inch; but we are not inclined to repeat the experiment, as we feel assured that we can obtain equally good results with steam of a lower pressure. From 10 to 12 lb. is the usual pressure we employ in the merchant service for engines and boilers of comparative small power. The steam pressure at present employed in the service is about 8 lb. per square inch. We consider steam of this pressure to be well adapted for the exigencies of the service; we believe it is calculated to secure all the important advantages of power, economy of weight and space, in a very eminent degree; these advantages will in some respects be slightly increased by augmenting the steam pressure to 10 or 12 lb. to the square inch. We strongly recommend that the steam employed in the navy should not be of greater pressure than 10 lb. per square inch, or in extreme cases 12 lb. to the square inch; any material increase to the latter pressure will be attended with considerable risk, without any adequate advantage." In the discussion which ensued, these propositions were to a certain extent concurred in, but with limitations as to the introduction of other forms of boilers; and it was explained that the arguments were applicable only to condensing engines working expansively, and therefore left the question of the introduction of the use of high-pressure non-condensing engines quite untouched and free for discussion at a future period.

June 26.—J. Field, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Observations on the Obstructions to Navigation in Tidal Rivers,' by Mr. J. T. Harrison. At the ballot, Messrs. E. L. Betts and W. Coulthard were elected Associates; and the meeting was adjourned until next session,—which it was proposed should be at an earlier period than heretofore.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—June 12.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—Mr. Nash and Mr. Alexander made a report of their examination of Dr. Lee's Papyri,—of which they had also made careful fac-similes. Many words and several sentences had been made out, tending to show that the whole was a Christian Homily relating to doctrinal points,—and not, as had been supposed, a portion of the Gospel. Dr. Lee expressed his intention to publish the fragments in question.

Dr. Beke made a communication upon the site of the supposed snowy mountain of Kilimandjaro: which led to a discussion as to its elevation and distance from the sea,—as also as to whether Mr. Rebmah had been mistaken upon the subject of its being a snowy mountain, as argued by Mr. Cooley in the *Athenæum* [ante, p. 516]. Mr. Nash pointed out the inconsistencies of the missionary's statement which favoured that view of the subject. Mr. Ainsworth and Dr. Beke, on the contrary, admitted the testimony of the missionary until that testimony should be falsified by better data.—Dr. Lee expressed his hope that an explanation would be obtained from proper quarters as to the cause of the failure of Dr. Bialloblotsky's Expedition.

In a communication which followed, 'On the Topography of Nineveh,' the Secretary, Mr. Ainsworth, after pointing out the received distinctions of Assyria Proper and of the Assyrian Empire, proceeded to argue that, whichever of the disputed versions of Genesis x. 11. is adopted, it still remains certain that there was an Assur, or Athur, existing before the foundation of Nineveh. That the Arabian geographers Yakut, Abulfeda and Ibn Saïd describe the ruins at the modern Nimrud as those of the said Asshur, or Athur (sometimes Akur, with a Kaf)—that Mr. Rich, in his 'Kurdistan' (vol. ii. p. 129), the Rev. N. Morron, in article 'Assyria' ('Cyclop. of Bib. Lit.'), and Dr. Layard, in his 'Nineveh,' &c. (vol. ii. p. 245) admit that all well-informed natives designate Nimrud as Al Asshur, or Athur. That the name which occurs in the inscriptions found in the N.W. edifice at Nimrud has been read by Major Rawlinson as that of the Asshur of Genesis, and that Dr. Hincks has also published his conviction that the first word of the inscription is either the name, or an abbreviation of the name, of Athur; but the Doctor also adds, which is a *non sequitur*, that the same name stands for the city of which the his-

torical name is Nineveh. That Dr. Layard's archaeological investigations have already shown that the builder of the central palace—the second in succession of time—at Nimrud also erected edifices, if he did not found the sites of what are now called Bâasheikha and Kalah Shirgat; that Dr. Layard also admits that the more modern Assyrian ruins at Koyunjuk, Khorsabad, and Karamles represent the Nineveh of the Books of Jonah and Nahum, of profane history and of travellers. But Dr. Layard also comprises within the same denomination a palace of the same age that was erected upon the ruins of Asshur. That taking Dr. Layard's own map, and laying down upon it, as proposed by that gentleman, the extent given to Nineveh by Diodorus Siculus, taking the value of the stadium as proposed by Dr. Layard, or, as Mr. Ainsworth would prefer, as proposed by Major Jervis [see *Athenæum*, No. 580] 607·62977 feet, the great mound of Nimrud, Koyunjuk, Karamles, Bâasheikha, Khorsabad, &c. cannot be brought into that area. That the distance of Nimrud from Mosul is, according to Yakut, eight farsakhs—of Larissa (Nimrud) to Mespila (Mosul), according to Xenophon, six parasangs—of Nimrud from Yarmujah eighteen miles, according to Mr. Ainsworth's researches—and from Nimrud to Koyunjuk, in Dr. Layard's map, twenty-three geographical miles; whereas the long side of the square, as described by Diodorus Siculus, gives only sixteen miles and a half. So also from Nimrud to Karamles is a distance of sixteen geographical miles; whereas, according to the measurements of Diodorus Siculus, the shorter side should not exceed nine or ten miles. Mr. Ainsworth then showed, upon a map of Assyria on a large scale which he had drawn up, that no arbitrary grouping of the Assyrian ruins would be satisfactory at the present moment. That in any case, as many sites, as Jerraiyah, Tel Escoff, Tel Kaif, Bâazani, Hussein, Tel Yakub, Keshaf, Tel Shir, Hamman Ali, &c. must be left out as could be got into a Nineveh so laid down; but that if such a grouping were made, Bâasheikha, Bâazani, Karamles, and Nuniyah would come together with far greater topographical aptitude than the group proposed by Dr. Layard, and which would exclude Bâasheikha, monumentally established as the site of the palace of the successor of the builder of the N.W. palace at Nimrud; that such a grouping would also best meet the descriptions of the site of the historical Nineveh left to us by Herodotus, Pliny, and others. That if, when Strabo said "between the rivers," he had had Nimrud in his mind, he would, with his customary accuracy, have said "at the junction of the rivers;"—and that, finally, in the present state of the inquiry there are no other data than that Nimrod or Ninus, or his or their successors, erected and continued to erect edifices at Athur, one of the oldest cities of Assyria Proper; and that the second dynasty also erected edifices at the same spot after its fall, and the rise of the historical Nineveh, to identify the one with the other; but that the greater number of probabilities, at least topographically speaking, are that the two sites were always distinct, and that Athur or Nimrud was a separate site from the abode of Ninus, as well as from the historical Nineveh.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Institute of British Architects, 8.
ROYAL INSTITUTION, 2.—Monthly.
TUES. Horticultural, 3.—Dr. Lindley 'On the Flower and Fruit of Plants.'
THURS. Zoological, 9.—General Business.
FRI. Botanical, 9.

PINE ARTS

BRITISH INSTITUTION.
Exhibition of Old Masters.

THE hard and dry *Landscape and Figures* (No. 64) is no very good exposition of the powers of Niccolò Poussin. *The Dead Christ with Mary and Angels* (65), may for its twilight and solemn effect be more properly attributed to Ludovico than to Agostino Carracci, having much of the handling of the former master. W. Vandervelde's *Seapiece* (66) is not alone hard in its treatment, but has been hardly used by the cleaner, and in its retouching has suffered much in the forms of its clouds. A very good and graceful little example of Cesare da Sesto is the *St. Catherine* (69), the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

Among the many landscapes there is not one for simple and sober truth more deserving notice than

that by Rembrandt (71), which is now in the possession of Mr. Jones Loyd, and was till lately one of the ornaments of the Baron Versteek's gallery. One of those flat scenes which, in the monotony of its forms, promises nothing to the unobtrusive eye, is here by the magic of the painter's control over light and shade rendered of much effect; the shadows thrown by the passing clouds, and the fitful gleams of light cast alternately over the land, have lent the greatest interest to forms containing but few captivating elements for pictorial representation.

In the *St. Catherine* (74), by Luini, there may be discerned much of that grace and suavity of expression which so often powerfully rendered by this master leads the unlearned constantly to ascribe his works to Leonardo. Mr. P. Howard has in this specimen one of the best examples we have seen out of Milan.

A *Village Festival* (78) is a very elaborate and highly finished specimen by Wouvermans, with a force and contrast of colour that redeem the picture from much of that habitual insipidity and monotony of management in which details leave the eye on one point on which to dwell as more emphatic than the rest. The *Van der Meer Landscape* (80), a subject of no very high interest, is first rate in its tranquillity and in its tone.—As an instance of the delineation of animal forms when in action and of a single object, attention cannot be better directed than to *The Lion and the Mouse* (83), by Rubens and Snyder. To those who are given to the exaggerated style of execution, no better instance could be studied, nowhere such mastery seen—made expressive through the medium of structural acquaintance with the object. Freedom of touch is here essential to the rendering of truth, not the plea under which to disguise ignorance or incapacity.

To test the truth of *An Interior* (85), by De Hoo, it is only necessary to turn from the surface of the canvas and to look at the interior of the gallery itself in which the picture is exhibited. It is by comparing the work of the painter with nature herself, that we are made sensible of the accuracy of his observation: and that very quality of light and brilliancy seen in the gallery, the painter has succeeded in imparting to his picture without pretension or effort—by the value of gradations and by subtleties of tint rather than by contrast.—Less true in relative effect is the *Frost Piece* (86), by Isaac Ostade. The dark masses occasioned by the groups of human forms are deficient in such reflected lights as the open air would suggest, and the picture has in consequence more of the heavy effect accustomed to be associated with an interior scene. This want of truth—which warm grey and more light reflected into the shadows would have remedied—detracts from an otherwise very able subject.

The *Both Landscape with Cattle and Figures* (89) is one of the first-rate examples of the artist—full of sunlight and heat. Of equal excellence is an *Interior of a Church* (93), by E. de Witte; in the foreground a grave is just finished, which the concourse of persons in the church are assembled to see occupied by the body whose arrival they are momentarily expecting. The effect, although consisting of little else than black and white, is managed with the greatest skill—the solemnity befitting the occasion is admirably conveyed. A *Landscape* (95), by Ruysdael, a simple bit of bank lighted by gleams which break through a murky and troubled sky, is also magical for its sense of truth, and is corroborative of one of Constable's most cherished theories—that some of the humblest forms and circumstances in landscape are susceptible of the greatest interest when invested with the charms of chiar-oscuro.

The *Mercury and Argus* (94) is an indifferent composition, said to be by Claude. The *Landscape* (90) is far superior, and the best of those contributed by the same proprietor. *Apollo and Marsyas* (98) has assuredly more of the Neapolitan taste than that of Schidone. The *Virgin and Child* (87), by Sasso Ferrato, is hard, flat and artificial, more like porcelain than oil-painting, and one of the least favourable specimens of a master of no very high rank at the best.

The first object to engage attention in the North Room is a sketch by Rubens of *The Lion Hunt* (96). Possibly but the work of an hour, yet it is dashed in with all the knowledge of the master, and in a species

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of demographic art which elaboration might have amplified, but could not have improved.
Two old favourites by Wilkie make their appearance once more, *The Rent Day* (118) and *Blind Man's Buff* (120);—their merits are so well known that they now require no further eulogium. A renewal of acquaintance with these works but confirms in our view of the mistake the great artist had been relinquishing a department in which he had taken lead so decided, and where his superiority over the Dutch School was the consequence of his union of sentiment with story. It is to be regretted he should have been induced to forego this style in favour of a school whose highest efforts rank but low in comparison with other Continental schools, and a combination of those qualities with his own natural powers and original views resulted in a style which, neutralising the special qualities of each other, has left us no distinctive character of its own.

The Hookabardar (104) is one of the few examples before which our regrets are not so strongly excited; the more vigorous and sketchy style in which it is considered agrees better with its size and with its subject, and the discolourations, which the lavish adoption of pigments and vehicles superinduced, tells less unfavourably on the dark-complexioned Indian pipe-smoker.

A recollection of the several portraits distributed in this and other countries authenticated from the hands of Del Sarto induces us to pause before we consent to assign such paternity to 133—as it wants the lightness of his hand and the suavity of his taste. *The Reproof* (136) is a picture worthy of attention, by Mazzolino di Ferrara.—In Giusto Subermer's portrait of *Galileo* (140) we can read much of the character of the renowned philosopher. Indomitable perseverance, independence of mind and profoundness of thought are stamped on his physiognomy with an individuality as distinct from all others as were those attributes which made up his distinctive character. Here we have a specimen of the intent and meaning of the true portrait: no subterfuge in the artifices of picture-making—no commonplace, and no revelations of incapacity. The moral dignity of the man is put before us, and all art-appliances subordinated to the one legitimate and reasonable end of giving the largest amount of truth without ostentation of means. The boldness, yet care, of the style in which it is wrought is no mean element in the achievement of a severe and dignified countenance.

The Adoration of the Magi (127), said to be by Rubens, is one of those huge compositions possessing neither the vigour of his wonted conception nor of his colour:—how inferior is it to a picture of the same subject at Lyons, and how inferior in quality to most of the great works by the same master at Munich and in our own country. The picture is of a class resembling others belonging to the same nobleman, and also ascribed to the hand of Rubens, and in our opinion of a like inferior quality. The difficulty, which it is the habit to allege, of finding a place for modern historical pictures on a great scale may be doubted when we see the wealthy building large galleries for questionable old masters.

In Stothard's scene from the Spectator, *Brunette and Phillis* (92), what beautiful feeling and taste do we not behold? with colouring as graceful and elegant as Watteau ever gave.—*The Canterbury Pilgrimage* (109) is all that old Geoffrey has conjured up to our imaginings of the goodly personages when they had just left the Tabard, and a careful survey brings out each character in the speciality of the poet's own draught.—It may be regarded as one of the most striking and original compositions of the British school.

One of the few instances of masculine vigour in the practice of the artist is exhibited in Lawrence's portrait of the eloquent *Curran* (114). The character is expressed with a very decided and masterly touch.—*The Sortie of Gibraltar* (117) is no very favourable presentment of the powers of Wright of Derby;—neither is *Pembroke Castle* (121) a high evidence of Richard Wilson. Nor does the *Landscape, with a Girl feeding Pigs* (132), impress the gazer favourably of Gainsborough's merits:—the trees, the sky, the earth all being conventional, as well objectively as subjectively—the painter's mind having substituted the airs and graces of the drawing-room miss for

the cottage girl; added to which there is neither the substantiality of force nor atmospheric truth—drawing of forms in stem or foliage—speciality or species in either. The whole picture, as in a host of examples the same artist has left behind him, speaking rather of foregone and narrow conclusion, than of broad view or of minute investigation. In this day we are assured such conventions would never be tolerated; the artist who should attempt to trade with no larger stock of ideas would soon find himself under the necessity of lowering his aspirations to a more humble calling. *The Townley Gallery* (124) is an interesting picture at a moment when our Museum is becoming the first depository in the world for the earliest as well as the most perfect records of the sculptor's art. To Mr. Townley is the country indebted for having by the donation of the valuable collection of antique sculpture which he made during a sojourn in Italy, established the nucleus of our present great collection. It is then with no mean interest that such a record as that by Zoffany must be regarded—a record both of the man who formed the gallery which bears his name, and the principal objects by which he is in the picture surrounded. It is executed with that freedom, spirit and breadth which we are accustomed to in the presentments of theatrical portraiture by the same artist.

Of the two small portraits by Reynolds too much can hardly be said in praise. *Admiral Keppel* (126) may be fairly pronounced one of the finest of its class; manly vigour and intrepid courage mark the man. The painter has made us lose sight of all the disadvantageous circumstances of costume, and the mind is alone in contemplation of a hero. Its colour would have done honour to a Venetian. It is deep toned, rich, yet sober and proper; and its whole management tells of the supremacy of one of the greatest portrait painters of any age. The portrait of *James Calthorpe* (129), not so rich in colour as the former, is of great excellence for character, sentiment, and execution,—and as a composition is picturesque. There is a severity and a vigour in it which may be applied as a useful corrective to the prevailing errors in the portraiture of the present age. There is more poetic sentiment in *The Proposal* (130), by Opie, than those who are conversant with the bold and masculine character of his style, bold to very coarseness, would be likely to expect. By his compeer Northcote there is one of those scenes from English history into which he was wont to throw his whole heart. Northcote's spirit was beyond his Art-education,—but his knowledge of men and his reading enabled him always to arrest attention and draw largely on our sympathy. Although not of his best the scene from Henry the Sixth, "Come hither Bess, and let me kiss my boy," is a good average example of his treatment of subjects derived from English history; and, despite of much discolouration of particular parts, of good colour, and show him to have studied attentively both Nature and Art.

Of the pictures by Briggs, the whole-length *Portrait of a Lady* (141) is least successful. There is some good painting in *Othello relating the Story of his Life* (122), and in a scene from Romeo and Juliet (116); but neither of these are of sufficient merit to fairly represent his position in Art. *Elijah in the Wilderness* (142) is one of the very few works we have seen by Washington Allston, an American artist; who, having quitted this country after achieving academic honours in it, retired to his own to pass the remainder of his days in comparative inaction. Of the present manifestation we are disposed to judge by the intention rather than by the performance. The design is good, and some portion of the colouring is to be commended; but these are interfered with by a hardness and a monotony which, whether in the earth, sky or vegetation, pervades all their forms in common.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The nation (represented by the Lords of the Treasury) has just found out what individuals discovered and suffered for centuries ago, that bricks and mortar and building fine houses dip pretty deep into the largest and heaviest pockets. The Duke of Chandos made the discovery at Canons—the Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim—and Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. But the vanity of a nation is less common than the vanity of individuals, and this country

which has had its buildings done on a very cheap scale—and has always been singularly thrifty in its architectural outlay—deserves to pay (for once, at least) pretty heavily for its second (but for St. Paul's we should have said its first) really great public building. Mr. Barry is in want of more than two millions of pounds sterling for the purpose "of completing the works of the New Palace at Westminster." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who cares more for a "balance in hand" than the genius of Mr. Barry, is frightened at the estimate, and the alarm commenced at the Exchequer flies to the Treasury Bench with greater rapidity than the flames of fire which consumed the old Houses spread from the Lords to the Commons. "I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you," writes Sir Charles Trevelyan to the New Palace Commissioners, "That my Lords have learnt with considerable surprise that the probable expense of completing the works of the New Palace at Westminster, including the purchase of property, is estimated at 2,045,923*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*" To which the Commissioners, after replying that their constant endeavour has been to reduce the expenditure "as much as lies in their power," proceed to observe, that they had already "brought before the notice of Mr. Barry the expediency of deferring all works of a mere or a comparatively ornamental nature, in order that all the resources might be applied to those of a more useful character, more particularly with reference to the three main towers of the building; and it was only from a consideration of the heavy loss which must have been incurred by the public if the contracts for those works had been suspended, that they consented to their continuation." In a subsequent letter (written as recently as the 15th inst.) they observe: "although we are aware of the importance of reducing as far as possible the future outlay, we trust that your Lordships will perceive that a large portion of the work is dependent on existing arrangements, or is already in a forward state, and must be continued in the same style, and which will consequently be very much out of our control; but we have again to assure your Lordships that our endeavour will be to cause every new arrangement to be made with a view to the strictest economy by postponing such portions as are not absolutely necessary, and even by the sacrifice of the highly decorative style in the furniture, fittings, &c., which forms the basis of the estimate for that branch of expenditure." Many things have concurred to swell the expenditure much beyond the original calculation. In the estimate of the original design the foundations were assumed to be at the depth of eight feet below Trinity standard of high water; but this, owing to what Mr. Barry calls "the extraordinary nature of the site," was soon found insufficient,—and the river wall, and the embankments and the extra foundations have already cost very near upon 100,000*l.* Then, the warming and ventilation have caused a good pull upon the purse; while the furniture, fittings, fixtures, and decorations have brought it a good deal above the Treasury standard. But one of the leading mistakes has been throughout (and we have been led to believe that the error has been avoided) allowing the architect's remuneration to be fixed at a certain per-centage on the expenditure. What a premium to extravagance! Every foot of work, every extra finial, every new boss or expensive fitting swelled the architect's receipts.—The "architect's remuneration," in Mr. Barry's estimate, is 72,000*l.*: upon which he observes—"Of this amount the sum of 66,744*l.* is the usual charge for professional commission at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. upon the cost of the ordinary works of the building." Mr. Barry deserves, no doubt, to be well paid.—The Banqueting House at Whitehall, St. Paul's, and the new Palace at Westminster are not every-day buildings. Nor do we mean to quarrel with the amount of the estimated remuneration; but we cannot help feeling that the lavish expenditure would have looked more like a necessity if the architect's pay had not been increased as the cost was made to increase. We cannot quit the subject of this new Palace without expressing an earnest wish that the proposed restoration of the beautiful crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel may at once be decided on. The estimate, we observe, is 22,000*l.*—but nothing has as yet been expended upon it.

when the trio, quartet, &c., formed a frequent feature in a Philharmonic programme, the world was contented with the simpler compositions of Mozart and Haydn, being comparatively unacquainted with—not to say, puzzled by—the more dramatic and extensively developed compositions of Beethoven. From these it is impossible now to return upon their predecessors with the old pleasure and the old implicit faith in their beauty as something final and complete; and hence, what may be called the minor music which then pleased now seems in some degree insipid. Again, at the period referred to, the Philharmonic Concert offered to the London amateur his only public opportunity of hearing such music properly given. There existed no Chamber Concerts, no Beethoven Societies, no Musical Unions; and the listener was fain to submit to the inevitable disproportion between the full Symphony and the more meagre and miniature combination of a smaller number of instruments, inevitable as was the loss of effect, rather than remain in ignorance of a group of works so interesting. On these grounds we dissent from the canons of taste on which such a selection as the one in question might be advocated. The other instrumental piece was a *violinello solo*, committed to a native player, who means the best native player attainable, and of such negligible. The singers were Madame Permain and Herr Pischek.

Mr. Ella's benefit *Matinée*, as Director of the Musical Union, held on Tuesday, was a gathering of the best instrumental performers attainable, playing well-selected music. To most if not of all these we have paid tribute, save to one, who also appeared amongst the "stars" of M. Benedict's concert. We allude to Signor Bottesini, the new *contrabasso*. When the Italians present the world with an instrumentalist they "do the thing handsomely,"—as the names of Dragonetti, Paganini, Piatti, Liverani, Goffi, and Briccialdi have sufficiently attested and will attest. The period of his appearance taken into account, Signor Bottesini seems to have received the mantle of Dragonetti, and is the most wondrous player upon and with the *contrabasso* to be heard. His "play" with such a Leviathan of an instrument, be it never so playful, is at best a contradiction in terms. The Flute cannot command the terrors, the *Contrabasso* is unable to snatch the graces, of Music; hence, the prodigious as is Signor Bottesini's executive power—being that it can but be produced at the expense of time, and that even when produced it is less effective than Signor Piatti's singing upon or sporting with his *violinello*,—we cannot but look forward with pleasure to the time when he will lay aside foreign rapiers and consult the genius of his instrument. Meanwhile, his performances, however singular they be, are still legitimate in the completeness with which every thing attempted is executed.

The twenty-seventh and last Wednesday Concert of the season took place this week, when 'Antigone' was produced, the drama being recited by Miss Vandenhoff, Miss Huddart, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. G. Bennett; thus in some degree giving the proper framework to Mendelssohn's music, which was the main object of attraction. It was performed under the superintendence of Messrs. Sterndale Bennett and Willy; the execution being more satisfactory in the instrumental than in the choral effects,—which latter were frequently marred by the heavy coarseness and straggling uncertainty of the basses and tenors: thus the lovely Quartet, 'O Eros,' was completely spoiled by the inefficiency of the second tenor. The 'Hymn to Bacchus' went better, and received a general encore. The second part of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, rendered by Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Miss Lucombe, Mr. A. Newton, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Pischek, and Herr Formes,—and included some good pianoforte and violin playing by Miss and Mr. Day. The Hall was crowded to excess; and the concert generally was one of the best of the season.

We have not overlooked the Concerts of Herr Dragschack and Franklin Stöpel: though we can but speak of them in general rather than in particular terms,—mentioning the lady as a meritorious professor of her instrument, and calling attention to the gentleman as having gained in execution (if that could be), also in elasticity and delicacy (as was very

possible), since his last visit to London. His *Matinée* went off brilliantly.—There now remains little beyond the Concert of Herr Ernst and Herr Halle to come on Monday next—and the last *Royal Italian Opera* Concert, also to be given next week:—and then the concert season,—a singularly strange, incoherent,—yet not altogether uninteresting one—may virtually be considered as over for the year 1849.

HAYMARKET.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Buckstone's comic drama, called 'The Maid with the Milking Pail,' was revived. Mr. Tilbury as *Lord Philander* was humorously gallant, and Mr. Howe threw a manly bearing into the part of *Algernon*; while Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam in the characters of *Diccon* and *Milly* kept the audience in a roar of laughter. This revival was preceded by 'Strathmore' which commanded a full house and went off with spirit. The new scenery to the tragedy,—which is of great excellence—is painted, we should state, by Mr. Phillips.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The numbering of years is as ungallant as the making of comparisons is odious: thus we will not tell the lustrus which have elapsed since the students and *Macaronis* of Berlin (where are the latter now?) drank champagne out of the shoe of 'the Land of other days' the bewitching Mdlle. Sontag. Shenstone's couplet reversed—

So sweetly she bade me adieu

I thought that she bade me return—

would best describe the proceedings of Opera "stars"—since no sooner has one of them disappeared "for ever" (as the farewell runs) than we begin to be tantalized with "more last words of the precious Mr. Baxter"—with constant notices of the hour and point of horizon when and at which she may be expected to arise anew. The last time that the public met with the Countess Rossi was in the lively 'Letters from the Baltic,' where her singing at an amateur concert in Esthonia was described as charming every one present with the old charm. We shall now shortly for ourselves judge how far the chronicler told true—since Mr. Lumley, resolute in star-chasing, has absolutely succeeded in luring Madame Rossi back: advertising in yesterday's *Morning Post* that "she has consented to lend her invaluable aid to the exposition of lyric art, and to return to the scene of her former triumphs." That, therefore, which has been again and again rumoured is no longer a rumour, and our contemporaries announce that she is already on her way to London.

'Don Pasquale' pleased mightily at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday evening with Mdlle. Albani as *Norina*, encored in the *finale* to Balfe's 'Maid of Artois,' introduced in place of the *rondo* originally written to close the opera. But "mighty pleasure" can hardly imply "much profit," else the expedient adverted to in the preceding paragraph could hardly have been found necessary. After what has been said again and again of the relative attractiveness of the respective voices, the fact is not surprising to us.

Other managers besides M. Jullien seem disposed to have "a nibble" at 'Le Prophète.' Mr. Lumley announces a *divertissement* to be danced on skates—by way, we presume, of anticipating the *ballet* in the third act of M. Meyerbeer's new opera.—Meanwhile the Directors of the *Royal Italian Opera* advertise that Mr. Lumley has neither laid hold of their *patins*, their *pas*, or their music.

We advert to a case recently heard in the police courts, for the sake of the comment which belongs to it. The chorus of the German Opera reduced, its members complain, to utter destitution by non-payment from their manager, cited him before the magistrate; Herr Reeder's explanation of their grievance being emptiness of his treasury caused by the failure of his enterprise from its commencement. Now, it is only a few days since the Drury Lane play-bills were advertising a dozen additional performances on the strength of the success of the first twelve. When shall we arrive at the point of understanding, not merely the duty—but also the expediency—of accurate truthfulness? In no world is it more systematically necessary—in none is it more systematically disregarded, than in the world of theatrical speculation. On like unalterable principles of *meum* and *tuum* do we protest against the perpetual announcement of

the last performance of 'Gli Ugonotti' at Covent Garden. It is obvious, that so long as the exclusion of the "free list" is necessary, in order that those who throng to enjoy that opera may be accommodated,—the Management will continue to give it from time to time, till the close of the season. *Ecce signum*; it has been "put up" again for to-night, since the above lines were penned.

To all madrigal societies, catch clubs and other associations maintained to keep alive the taste for English vocal music—and frequented by the aristocratic and the prosperous—to the *Royal Societies of Musicians*,—both *Male and Female*—we beg to recommend a case for charitable "act and deed." We are informed that the aged sister of Mr. Bartleman, who is to this day boasted as the noblest bass singer ever possessed by England, eminently stands in need of aid from the rich and the beneficent.—This is one of the junctures when the world of patrons ought to recollect how largely the world of exhibiting musicians contributes to support charities not its own; and we trust that the statement and the appeal will not be put forth in vain.

We understand that arrangements are in progress for repeating, in the coming Christmas season, at Windsor Castle, the series of dramatic performances which, last year, were the earliest evidences given by the Court of an interest in the condition and progress of English drama. Meantime, other evidences of a like sentiment have followed upon that—which we, who have so often complained of the royal neglect of our native arts, and artists, are bound from time to time to record. On Tuesday evening the Queen went to the Haymarket expressly for the purpose of seeing Mr. Marston's 'Strathmore'—on the fifth night of its performance:—and as we believe this immediate countenance of a new play by an English dramatist is hitherto unprecedented on the part of Her Majesty, we allude to it with pleasure.

MISCELLANEA

Alleged Effects of Electricity on the Cholera.—The following is a letter addressed by M. Audrand to the President of the Academy of Paris, respecting his experiments on the absence of electricity in the atmosphere as leading to the increase of epidemic diseases—especially cholera. It is at this time exciting much attention in Paris.—

M. le President,—Since the cholera has been raging in Paris with more or less intensity for three months, I have made daily observations of the action of the electric machine in order to ascertain if there is not a certain relation between the intensity of the scourge and the absence of the electric fluid, habitually spread in the atmosphere. The machine I have used for my daily observations is rather powerful; in ordinary weather it gives, after two or three turns of the wheel, brilliant sparks of five to six centimetres. I have remarked that since the invasion of the epidemic, I have not been able to produce on any one occasion the same effect; during the months of April and May the sparks, obtained with great trouble, have never exceeded two to three centimetres, and their variations according very nearly with the variations of the cholera; this was already for me a strong presumption that I was on the traces of the important fact that I was endeavouring to find. Nevertheless, I was not yet convinced, because one might attribute the effect to the moisture of the air, or to the irregularities of the electric machine. Thus I waited with impatience the arrival of fine weather and heat, to continue my observations with more certainty. At last fine weather, and, to my astonishment, the machine, frequently consulted, far from showing, as it ought to have done, an augmentation of electricity, has given signs less and less sensible, to such a degree that during the days of the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June it was impossible to obtain anything but slight cracklings, without sparks. On the 7th the machine remained quite dumb. This new decrease of the electric fluid has perfectly accorded, as is only too well known, with the renewed violence of the cholera; for my part I was not more alarmed than astonished; my conviction was complete. I saw only the consequence of the fact already supposed. It may be imagined with what anxiety in these moments of the crisis I consulted the machine, the sad and faithful interpreter of a great calamity. At last, on the morning of the 8th, some feeble sparks re-appeared, and from hour to hour their intensity increased. I felt with joy that the vivifying fluid was returning in the atmosphere. Towards evening a storm announced at Paris that the electricity had re-entered its domain—to my eyes it was the cholera which disappeared with the cause which produced it. The next day, Saturday the 9th, I continued my observations, the machine at the least took re-appeared, with facility some lively sparks. I have thought it my duty, Mr. President, to give immediate information of these facts to the Academy. The question to me seems now perfectly demonstrated, that nature has provided in the atmosphere a mass of electricity which contributes to the support and maintenance of life. If by some cause this mass of electricity decreases, or at any time becomes impoverished nearly to exhaustion, what happens? Every-

body suffers; those who carry within themselves a sufficient stock of personal electricity resist, those who can only live by borrowing electricity from the common mass, the mass being exhausted, perish. This explains clearly, and in a rational way, that not only cholera, but perhaps also all the epidemics, which from time to time afflict humanity, are caused by the decrease of electricity. If this great fact was recognized and admitted in principle, it would be, I believe, easy for medical science, which possesses many means of producing and maintaining electricity, to prepare itself to combat with success, if it should again return, the scourge that now seems to be arrested in its march.

Boat for the Prince of Wales.—By command of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Capt. Light, Capt. Smith, R.N., and Mr. C. Manby, Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, attended at Buckingham Palace to present a life boat, constructed on a peculiar principle, for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following are the dimensions of the boat:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all	20	0
Ditto on the keel	17	4
Breadth at the main thwart ..	3	2½
Ditto at the back-board thwart ..	2	11½
Ditto at the rowlock	3	7½
Depth	0	11½

She was built by Messrs. Searle & Sons, and is constructed of bird's-eye-maple, the linings, saxboards, and thwarts, being of Spanish mahogany; her keel-band, stem-band, and rudder-hangings are of bronze, the rudder of maple, with a carved yoke, gilt, and silk lines, and tassels of crimson and gold colour. She is also fitted with an elegantly carved chair; the seat of which is covered with crimson satin damask, with an elaborate pattern in raised velvet of the same colour, the back being supported by the Prince of Wales's Feathers, carved in maple and heightened with gold. The rowing mat is of the same material as the cushion of the chair, and there is a small foot ottoman of Utrecht velvet. The sculls are of mahogany, and very light. The boat, which is a "single sculling skiff," is lined throughout between the timbers with Capt. Light's patent material, which gives to her all the buoyancy and other properties of a life-boat.

Bampton, near Oxford, June 24.

Dr. Giles, Mr. Petrie, and Dr. Gale.—I have this day seen a remark in your paper charging me with having appropriated the labours of Mr. Petrie without acknowledgment. If the fact were true, I could not in any way complain of the manner in which you allude to the offence, for your words are much less severe than the provocation could warrant. But the fact is otherwise than you have stated. The idea of collecting all the extracts concerning Britain was first suggested to me by the French work of Bonquet. My own collection was finished long before I knew Mr. Petrie's work to exist. As a proof of this, I offered Messrs. Whittaker & Co. to edit such a work several years ago: nor was it until I had absolutely made arrangements for printing the collection that I got a sight of Mr. Petrie's work. When, however, I at last obtained a copy, I naturally and justifiably compared the text with my own. Those who will take the trouble to do the same will find that mine is the more complete of the two—evidently because I had the advantage of being later in the field. If in many respects the extracts appear to be a mere copy of Mr. Petrie's text, I explain it by saying that a printed text is always chosen by readers of the press in preference to manuscript; and as my proof-sheets were read, wherever it was possible, by the aid of Mr. Petrie's book, it is very likely that every error has been copied. I take advantage of this communication to admit the truth of another observation which I have seen in your paper:—namely that I have published an original, a chronicle before edited by Dr. Gale. The fact is in part true. The chronicle fills about eighty pages, of which forty are found in Dr. Gale's collection. I discovered the error too late; but to remedy the inaccuracy, directed Mr. Nutt to cancel the whole edition,—so that not more than half a dozen copies, I believe, have been issued. I shall immediately republish the whole chronicle in an enlarged and amended form, and do full justice to Dr. Gale's previous labours. Those who possess the imperfect copy, which professes, without grounds, to be an original edition, are requested to re-deliver them to the bookseller in exchange for the new work. This process, though expensive to myself, is dictated by a regard for justice and propriety.

I am, &c.

Fossil Remains in Southwark.—A singular circumstance, alike interesting to the geologist and natural philosopher, has occurred within the last week or two—we allude to the finding a large quantity of bones of the megatherium, the mylodon, &c., not far from one of the railways in the borough of Southwark. The number of bones in many instances in perfect condition is considerable, and the *milange* of mediæval and Roman *debita*, with which they are mixed up in most admired disorder, seems at first sight to baffle all conjecture as to the time of deposit; they seem, however, to lie mostly superimposed upon a soft muddy clay. The discovery is due to Mr. Gwill, of Southwark.—Times.

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45	1000	253 19 8	129 18 9	1183 18 7
65	1000	438 2 6	109 1 7	1147 1 1

The next valuation for the purpose of apportioning profits will be made on the 31st day of December, 1881.

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17 3 0 2 9 7 3 16 2 5 9 3 16 2 4 10 5 5 7 6

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great reduction if the original premiums be compared with those

of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:

Age when Policy was issued.

Date of Policy.

Sum Assured.

Original Premiums.

Reduced Annual Premium for current Year.

30 On or before 1,000 £10 0 0 £11 3 4

40 9th May, 1,000 24 8 4 14 0 9

50 1844, 1,000 36 10 0 19 3 8

60 1,000 61 11 0 30 5 2

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Notwithstanding a reduction of Premiums of nearly 11,000l. per annum

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Years Years £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.

10 68 2,000 773 7 0 109 16 8 83 13 0 56

15 31 1,000 166 9 0 26 3 10 10 9 7 40

10 20 1,000 213 4 0 43 10 10 19 3 10 43

6 24 500 104 9 0 30 8 9 11 19 10 39

6 31 2,000 222 2 0 35 18 4 17 8 4 32

6 40 500 825 6 0 60 11 5 19 5 6 29

6 27 2,000 150 2 0 46 10 10 14 6 8 31

5 65 300 48 4 0 24 12 6 8 15 11 36

5 30 1,000 119 3 0 17 14 2 20 13 2 39

4 28 300 26 12 0 11 18 4 3 14 10 23

3 14 1,000 65 10 0 32 7 6 14 13 2 18

21 3,000 111 9 0 60 11 5 19 5 6 29

2 57 500 23 2 0 23 5 6 3 10 13 10

29 1,000 25 10 0 34 2 2 12 9 10 10

50 2,000 109 11 0 60 11 5 19 5 6 29

1 27 500 6 1 0 11 12 6 0 11 9 5

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